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ABSTRACT

The prefatory section of the Library of Congress (LC) annual report lists library officers, library committees, consultants, and an organizational chart. The body of the report begins with a narrative overview of recent LC activities in such areas as organizational changes, copyright law, Bicentennial Program, publications, and projects. Separate chapters are devoted to the activities and achievements of LC's seven major components: Processing Department, Congressional Research Services, Reader Services Department, Research Department, Law Library, Administrative Department, and Copyright Office. Appendices include an annual report of LC's Trust Fund Board; statistics and financial data on acquisitions, cataloging, photoduplication, reader services, employment, and special services; and lists of exhibits, concerts, lectures, legislation, special programs, and publications sponsored by LC. Since a change in the fiscal year occurred, a special appendix is devoted to the transitional quarter from July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976. An index is included. (JPF)

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Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1976 and the Transitional Quarter July 1–September 30, 1976

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Joint Committee on the Library, 94th Congress, 2d Session

Senator Howard W. Cannon, *Chairman*

Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, *Vice Chairman*

Members of the Committee: Senators Claiborne Pell, Harrison A. Williams, Jr., Robert P. Griffin, and Hugh Scott; Representatives Frank Thompson, Jr., John Brademas, Samuel L. Devine, and W. Henson Moore. *Chief Clerk:* William McW. Cochrane.

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

An act of Congress, approved March 3, 1925, as amended, created the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, a quasi-corporation with perpetual succession and all the usual powers of a trustee, including the power to "invest, reinvest, or retain investments" and, specifically, the authority "to accept, receive, hold, and administer such gifts, bequests, or devises of property for the benefit of, or in connection with, the Library, its collections, or its services, as may be approved by the Board and by the Joint Committee on the Library." (2 U.S.C. 154-163)

A notable provision of the act (Section 2, last paragraph) permits endowment funds, up to a total limit of $10,000,000, to be treated as a perpetual loan to the United States Treasury, at an assured interest of at least 4 percent per annum. Public Law 94-289 makes possible a higher rate when national economic conditions so dictate.

Members of the Board on October 1, 1975: William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman;* Representative Lucien N. Nedzi, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress (*took office November 12, 1975*), *Secretary;* Mrs. Charles W. Engelhard, Jr. (*term expires March 8, 1980*); and Walter S. Gubelmann (*term expires March 9, 1978*).

Forms of Gifts or Bequests to the Library of Congress

OF MATERIAL

"To the United States of America, to be placed in the Library of Congress and administered therein by the authorities thereof."

OF MONEY FOR IMMEDIATE APPLICATION

General Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress."

Specific Gift: "To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of [describe purpose which may be any specific purpose consistent with the general program of the Library of Congress]."

Example: Gift or bequest to the Library facsimile program—"To the United States of America, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States to the credit of the Library of Congress, subject to disbursement by the Librarian of Congress in furtherance of the Library facsimile program."

OF ENDOWMENTS OF MONEY, SECURITIES, OR OTHER PROPERTY

"To the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board, to be administered for the benefit of, or in connection with the Library of Congress, its collections, or its service."

NOTE.—Subject to federal statutes and regulations, gifts, bequests, or devises to the United States for the benefit of the Library of Congress, including those to the Trust Fund Board, and any income therefrom, generally are exempt from federal and District of Columbia taxes.

As of September 30, 1976

Officers of the Library

Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress
William J. Welsh, The Deputy Librarian of Congress
Donald C. Curran, The Assistant Librarian of Congress
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies
James Parton, Assistant Librarian of Congress for Public Education

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Paul L. Berry, Director, Library Environment Resources Office
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Alan Jabbour, Director, American Folklife Center
John J. Kominski, General Counsel
Marjorie R. Kulisheck, Classification Appeals Officer
Mary C. Lethbridge, Information Officer
Arthur J. Levine, Executive Director, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works
Arthur J. Lieb, Administrative Officer
Adoreen M. McCormick, Legislative Liaison Officer
Martin F. O'Donoghue, Jr., Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Officer
James P. Riley, Executive Director, Federal Library Committee, and Chairman, U.S. National Libraries Task Force
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J. A. C. Grant, University of California at Los Angeles
Alfred H. Kelly, Wayne State University (deceased)
Philip B. Kurland, University of Chicago
Charles Alan Wright, University of Texas
Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies, in charge, Office of the Devise

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Robert Hayden (from September 13, 1976)

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Anna Freud

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Sergius Yakobson

Southeast Asian Bibliography

Cecil Hobbs

Walt Whitman Studies

Charles E. Feinberg

Letter of Transmittal

The President of the Senate
The Speaker of the House of Representatives

SIRS:

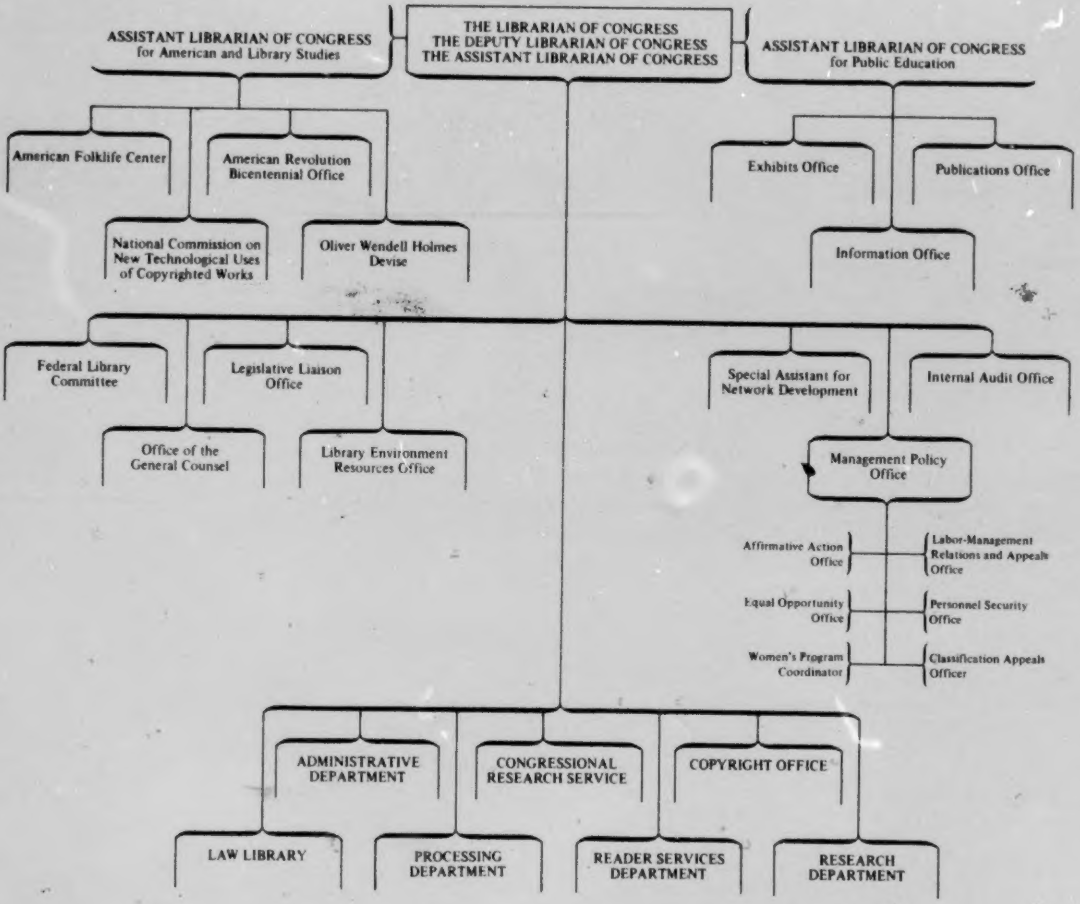
It is my honor to submit in this report a review of the activities of the Library of Congress, including the Copyright Office, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, with additional appendixes covering the transitional quarter, July 1 through September 30, 1976. Submitted with it are four issues of its supplement, the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* as well as a copy of the annual report of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

DANIEL J. BOORSTIN
The Librarian of Congress

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Washington, D.C.

As of September 30, 1976

Organization Chart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THE DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
THE ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for American and Library Studies
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS for Public Education
American Folklife Center
American Revolution Bicentennial Office
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works
Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise
Exhibits Office
Publications Office
Information Office
Federal Library Committee
Legislative Liaison Office
Office of the General Counsel
Library Environment Resources Office
Special Assistant for Network Development
Internal Audit Office
Management Policy Office
Affirmative Action Office
Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Office
Equal Opportunity Office
Personnel Security Office
Women's Program Coordinator
Classification Appeals Officer
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
COPYRIGHT OFFICE
LAW LIBRARY
PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
READER SERVICES DEPARTMENT
RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
Buildings Management Office
Central Services Division
Financial Management Office
Photoduplication Service
Procurement and Supply Division

Office of the Assistant Director (Information Systems)
Computer Applications Office
Computer Service Center
Systems Development and Standards Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Personnel)
Employee Relations Office
Health Services Office
Personnel Operations Office
Position Classification and Organization Office
Recruitment and Placement Office
Training Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Preservation)
Binding Office
Collections Maintenance Office
Preservation Microfilming Office
Preservation Research and Testing Office
Restoration Office

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Office of the Director
American Law Division
Congressional Reference Division
Economics Division
Education and Public Welfare Division
Environment and Natural Resources Division
Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division
Government Division
Library Services Division
Science Policy Research Division
Senior Specialists Division

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Office of the Register
Administrative Office
Cataloging Division
Examining Division
General Counsel's Office
Planning and Technical Office
Reference Division
Service Division

LAW LIBRARY

Office of the Law Librarian
American-British Law Division
European Law Division
Far Eastern Law Division
Hispanic Law Division
Near Eastern and African Law Division

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director
MARC Development Office
National Union Catalog Publication Project

Office of the Assistant Director (Acquisitions and Overseas Operations)
Cataloging in Publication Program
Exchange and Gift Division
Order Division
Overseas Operations Division
Selection Office

Office of the Assistant Director (Cataloging)
Cataloging Instruction Office
Decimal Classification Division
Descriptive Cataloging Division
MARC Editorial Division
Shared Cataloging Division
Subject Cataloging Division

Office of the Assistant Director (Processing Services)
Catalog Management Division
Catalog Publication Division
Cataloging Distribution Service
Serial Record Division
    National Serials Data Project

READER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

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Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped
Federal Research Division
General Reference and Bibliography Division
Loan Division
Science and Technology Division
Serial Division
Stack and Reader Division

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Geography and Map Division
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division
Manuscript Division
Music Division
Orientalia Division
Prints and Photographs Division
Rare Book and Special Collections Division
Slavic and Central European Division

> *In this Library of Congress,*
> *every task is important.*
> *We fulfill our mission only*
> *if our house is kept neat*
> *and orderly, if our*
> *treasures are well guarded,*
> *if our resources are*
> *promptly found, and*
> *cheerfully delivered.*
> *We all share the greatness*
> *of this capitol of libraries.*

Introduction

Disraeli claimed that change is inevitable in a progressive country, that change is constant. If a progressive nation must change, so must its library. Certainly, changes have come to the Library of Congress–in direction, in organization, even in the period covered by the annual report of its Librarian.

Installation of The Librarian of Congress

The twelfth Librarian of Congress, Daniel J. Boorstin, took the oath of office on November 12, 1975, in the Great Hall, at a ceremony attended by the President and Vice President of the United States, the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, and the Speaker of the House. The new Librarian likened the Library of Congress to a wellspring of freedom and said: "With the encouragement of our President, so personally expressed here today, with the continuing support of the Congress whom we primarily serve, with the cooperation of the nation's and the world's libraries, with the imaginative energies of our scholars, writers, composers, and poets, and above all with the devotion and enthusiasm of our 4,600 fellow-workers, we will keep this wellspring flowing."

Organizational changes

As an early step toward fulfilling this pledge, the new Librarian issued a special announcement on February 20, 1976, modified by one issued May 10, 1976, that resulted in major organizational changes. In the resultant structure, The Assistant Librarian of Congress, Donald C. Curran, assists The Librarian and The Deputy Librarian, William J. Welsh, in the general management of the Library, especially in the areas of organization, program review and analysis, and budget planning and execution. Two new Assistant Librarian positions were also established. The Assistant Librarian of Congress for Public Education, James Parton, is responsible for the activities of the Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices and the education liaison officer. The Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies, Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, represents the Library or The Librarian on various boards and commissions, directs the activities of the American Revolution Bicentennial Office, and provides coordination and support for the American Folklife Center, the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise, and the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU), in addition to assisting The Librarian with his duties as secretary of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board and planning, developing, and carrying out various intellectual and cultural programs associated with American and library studies.

Seven other activities are included in the Office of The Librarian. The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for final legal advice on all matters relating to the administration of the Library. The Federal Library Committee is an interagency committee for which the Library provides the secretariat, The Librarian of Congress serving as its chairman. The Internal Audit Office reports to The Assistant Librarian of Congress and, as its name implies, is responsible for the Library's internal audit operations. Legislative liaison activities were established in a separate office that reports directly to The Librarian. To bring together the responsibilities for all building and space planning, including that for the James Madison Memorial Building, a Library Environment Resources Office was created, and to direct the activities of the offices of Affirmative Action, Equal Opportunity, Women's Program Coordinator, Labor-Management Relations and Appeals, Personnel Security, and Position Classification Appeals, a Management Policy Office was formed. Responsibility for planning and developing, in coordination with other network-related organizations, a national library network for the interchange of automated bibliographic information between libraries and other users of such data was centered in the new position of special assistant for network development.

New departments

In addition to the changes affecting the Office of The Librarian, the Reference Department was abolished and replaced by the Reader Services Department and the Research Department. The first is composed of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped and the Federal Research, General Reference and Bibliography, Loan, Science and Technology, Serial, and Stack and Reader Divisions. The second consists of the Geography and Map, Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish, Manuscript, Music, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, Rare Book and Special Collections, and Slavic and Central European Divisions. These changes were made to provide better general management support by bringing together divisions that share common interests. By reducing the number of divisions reporting to a director, the resulting departmental organizations should be more cohesive and their services thereby improved in quality.

New sections

Early in the transitional quarter, two of the Federal Research Division projects were transferred to the Science and Technology Division. Both were designated as sections. The first, christened tentatively the Foreign Technology Section, is supported by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and has the task of surveying foreign literature dealing with space medicine and exobiology, especially that of the Soviet Union. The second, which carries the tentative appellation of Environmental Studies Section, is supported by the Environmental Protection Agency and surveys foreign literature on the environment.

Changes in personnel brought about by reorganization are reflected in the list of officers.

Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning

Shortly before these changes took place, The Librarian announced, on January 16, 1976, the formation of a staff Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, under the chairmanship of John Y. Cole, to assist him in a full-scale review of the Library and its activities and to present a final report in January 1977. This review, which he hoped would be the most extensive in LC history, would be carried out in close association with the committees of Congress having jurisdiction over the Library. Dr. Boorstin emphasized that the purpose of the review was to "produce a more effective and efficient Library of Congress, better adapted to the needs of Congress and the nation as we enter our third century." He pointed out, however, that he would not wait for the final report of the task force–due January 15, 1977–to make "urgently needed changes and obviously overdue innovations." The task force was charged with the responsibility of seeking counsel and ideas from the

Library staff as well as the advice and suggestions of outside advisory groups chosen to represent the Library's various constituencies. The eight advisory groups, involving seventy-five individuals, and their chairmen were: Media, David Schoumacher, WMAL-TV, Washington, D.C.; Libraries, Robert Wedgeworth, executive director, American Library Association; Humanities, Jaroslav Pelikan, dean, Graduate School, Yale University; Publishing, Dan Lacy, senior vice president, McGraw-Hill, Inc.; Law, Phil Neal, University of Chicago Law School; Science and Technology, Gerard Piel, publisher, *Scientific American;* Arts, Patrick Hayes, Washington Performing Arts Society; and Social Sciences, W. Allen Wallis, chancellor, University of Rochester. All of these groups had made exploratory visits to the Library by the close of fiscal 1976 and had started their second round in the transitional quarter. The task force itself was subdivided into fourteen subcommittees, involving more than 150 staff members, charged with gathering information and formulating recommendations regarding specific aspects of the Library's operations.

Change in fiscal year

But other changes affect this account. Future chroniclers of the Library of Congress will be warned to use the annual reports for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 with care. Fiscal 1976 covered the months from July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976. Fiscal 1977 opened on October 1, 1976, and will close on September 30, 1977. Although the three-month period between the close of the first and the opening of the second, known familiarly as "TQ" and formally as the transitional quarter, will not be allowed to fall between stools, it will, so to speak, find a seat in both camps. This report carries two sets of appendixes, one for fiscal 1976 and one for the transitional quarter. The latter, however, does not correspond completely to the former. There is no appendix for legislation and none for concerts, lectures, and other programs, since there was no legislative action affecting the Library and only one concert, by the Juilliard String Quartet, during the period. An effort has been made to clearly define the period to which activities and figures in this introduction refer, but the reader is cautioned to look for limiting language in drawing conclusions or making comparisons.

The Thomas Jefferson Building

Changes sweeping through the Library affected more than organization. The building across Second Street from the Library of Congress had always been called simply "the Annex." In Library of Congress staff conversations "across the street" could mean either the Annex or the Library of Congress Building, depending on the speaker's location. In recent years, however, annexes at the Library of Congress have been proliferating; there is the Navy Yard Annex, an annex on Taylor Street, one on Massachusetts Avenue, two in Alexandria and one at Crystal Mall in Arlington, Virginia, and with the acquisition of more space, one at Landover, Maryland. Plainly, the building "across the street" deserved better. Accordingly, on September 21, 1976, the Annex was dedicated as the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building. Through this recognition of a patriot, President, and bookman whose own library formed the basis of the Library of Congress that rose from the ashes of the Capitol, burned by the British in 1814, The Librarian paid tribute to the American Library Association, which observed its centennial in 1976. Present with The Librarian and members of Congress on the platform at the ceremony, protected by umbrellas and undaunted by the pouring rain, were Clara Stanton Jones, president of the ALA, and Robert Wedgeworth, its executive director.

Neptune Plaza

Two days later, on September 23, the sun shone brilliantly on another festive occasion. This one marked the opening of the Neptune Plaza before the entrance to the Library of Congress Building. Named for the famous fountain that graces the Library and which now presents for the first time since its installation the pattern of water that its creator had intended, the plaza offers benches and tables, trees and flowers, shade and sun to the many who would combine nature with knowledge, sun with scholarship, or rest with reading. The new area was opened in a carnival atmosphere with music, popcorn, spun sugar candy, balloons, and Library officials in beribboned straw hats greeting visitors and welcoming them to a new Library of Congress.

Growth of the collections

Owing to the change in the government's fiscal year, figures on the Library of Congress collections cited here cover fifteen months rather than the customary twelve and indicate, on September 30, 1976, a total of 72,600,000 items covering all formats. Of these, 18,000,000 were books and pamphlets, 79,000 were bound volumes of newspapers, and 3,600,000 were volumes and pieces of music. Reels of newspapers on microfilm mounted to 327,000, micro-opaques to 436,000, microfiche to 1,370,000, and reels and strips of microfilm to 829,000. Recordings on discs had reached a total of 562,000, on tapes and wires, 79,000. Manuscripts numbered 32,517,000 pieces; maps, 3,572,000. Technical reports in hard copy came to 1,259,000 at the quarter's close. This age is a visual-minded one as the collections of pictorial images testify: 239,000 reels of motion pictures, 179,000 prints and drawings, 8,500,000 photographic negatives, prints, and slides, 45,000 posters. For blind and physically handicapped readers the number of titles in raised characters or in large type increased to 43,000 and talking books on discs or tape to 11,500.

Reader and reference services

Behind this amassing of materials lies man's need to know. The millions of items in the Library's collections are the raw materials of scholarly research, research that is reflected in the nation's intellectual and cultural life and in its political and economic development. One of the links between the researcher and the materials he needs is the reference librarian or the subject specialist. During the fifteen months of fiscal 1976 and the transitional quarter the LC staff responded in person, by telephone, or by letter to 1,560,000 requests for reference service. In addition, the staff of the Congressional Research Service answered 355,000 inquiries from members or committees of Congress.

Services to Congress

It is significant that the heightened congressional demands related mainly to the public policy work of the Congress. Reference inquiries on behalf of constituents decreased from 67,679 in fiscal 1975 to 64,345 in fiscal 1976, but requests for factual information and previously prepared background reports for use by members and committees increased from 176,819 to 227,088 during that period.

In its policy analysis and research efforts, particularly in response to committee requests, CRS undertook 951 major projects during fiscal 1976, 25 percent more than the total for the previous year. More than a hundred of these projects dealt with the multidisciplinary aspects of the subjects investigated and required interdivisional efforts. In all, 681 major projects were undertaken for committees and 146 for members in the fiscal year.

Interests of users

Users of every library reveal a wide range of interests, and users of the Library of Congress are no exception. During the fiscal year they wanted information on—among other things—federal aid given to San Francisco following the famous earthquake, transliteration of the Quechua language, the number of governors who were divorced while in office, whether an incumbent President had ever testified in a criminal trial, Thomas Paine's birthplace, and Alexander the Great's dog. They asked about the wage rates for cowboys in the late nineteenth century, the value of the French franc in 1881, and the cost of the congressional franking privilege. Readers continued to be occupied with the American Revolution and raised questions about British and American prisoners of war, the first official use of the name "United States of America," and the settlement of America's war debt to France.

Loans of materials in class V (Naval Science) rose 39 percent during fiscal 1976, although no particular significance should be attached to the increase because of the relatively small size of the collection. Readers borrowed 20 percent more materials on America, law, medicine, and technology than in the previous year. Most popular classes among LC borrowers were social sciences, fiction, science, law, and language and literature, in that order.

Among titles most often asked for by borrowers were *The Power Lovers* by MacPherson, *The Final Days* by Woodward and Bernstein, *Small Is Beautiful* by Schumacher, *Breach of Faith* by White, *Sylvia Porter's Money Book, Conversations with Kennedy* by Bradlee, *Ragtime* by Doctorow, *Other Side of Midnight* by Sheldon, *Shogun* by Clavell, *1876* by Vidal, and *Curtain* by Christie.

Third building

Crowded into inadequate office space and concerned about proper storage of the Library's collections, the staff gazed longingly at the James Madison Memorial Building located across Independence Avenue from the Library of Congress Building. The longing became tinged with apprehension during fiscal 1976 when the bids on the final construction phase were opened on July 23, 1975, and it was found that the lowest bid was greater than the available funds. No contract could be awarded without congressional action. Although the bids for earlier phases of the construction had been lower than estimates, in this final stage "the accumulated effects of escalation in construction costs have suddenly appeared," the Architect of the Capitol told the Senate Appropriations Committee's subcommittee on the legislative branch in February 1976. Efforts to increase the authorization for the building and to obtain the full funding needed for its completion began immediately. The five bidders agreed to extensions of another three months. Hearings on both the increase in authorization and the request for an additional $33 million resulted in the passage of the necessary legislation and the signing by the President of Public Law 94-219, increasing the authorization, on February 27, 1976, and of Public Law 94-226, appropriating an additional $33 million, on March 9, 1976, on which date the Architect of the Capitol awarded the contract to the lowest bidder.

Construction work for the previous phase—the superstructure and exterior—was virtually completed during fiscal 1976. Only final inspections remained. Although the building looks completed to the passerby, much interior work remains to be done before it will be ready for use by the Library. Utilities, heating and ventilating systems, elevators and book handling equipment, and a sophisticated system for monitoring building functions must be installed, and floors, ceilings, and walls must be finished—all the work of the fourth phase. Furniture and bookstacks must also be in place before a move can be made to the new building, but it is hoped that a start can be made on their installation before the conclusion of the fourth phase. Meanwhile, acquisition of additional space at the Navy Yard Annex and in Landover, Maryland, offered some temporary relief to overcrowded operations, a relief tempered by the inconvenience of separation from the Library of Congress and Thomas Jefferson Buildings in which the LC administration and collections are centered.

Appropriations for fiscal 1976

Direct appropriations to the Library amounted to $119,105,400 for fiscal 1976 and $30,406,800 for the transitional quarter, making a total for the fifteen months of $149,512,200. This figure does not include reappropriations of $300,000 for distribution of catalog cards and $20,000 for furniture and furnishings.

In addition, $35,588,000 was appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol for Library buildings and grounds for fiscal 1976 and the transitional quarter.

Of the total direct appropriations the Library deposited almost 8.06 percent—$12,049,000—in the miscellaneous receipts of the U.S. Treasury. This sum was realized from the sale of LC cataloging data in various forms, applied copyright fees, and other sources. Details of the 1976 financial records as well as those for the transitional quarter can be found in the appendixes to this report.

1977 appropriations

The Library's 1977 budget request totaled $142,983,200. Congress appropriated $137,895,200 or 96.4 percent.

Revision of the copyright law

No one would deny the paramount importance of appropriations in the life of the Library, but another piece of legislation, completed just after the close of the period covered in these pages, will have profound effects on its operations. Year after year, this report has recorded the progress of efforts to revise the U.S. copyright law of 1909, which subsequent technological advances had rendered inadequate. In addition, the growing, rapid worldwide exchange of all forms of communication had created an increasing need to bring the U.S. law into conformance with that of other nations. The long-awaited measure was passed just after the close of the transitional quarter and signed into law by the President on October 19, 1976. Details of the progress of this legislation during the year, as well as other developments both national and international that relate to copyright, are found in chapter seven.

National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works

Authorized by Public Law 93-573, approved December 31, 1974, the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU) held its fifth meeting in April 1976, at which it adopted a resolution offering its assistance to the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Committee on the Judiciary in helping to develop language and guidelines relating to library photocopying in S. 22, the bill for the revision of the copyright law. The commission's offer was accepted by the subcommittee's chairman, Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier. The commission also held a series of hearings on the protection of computer software at which producers gave their reasons for wanting copyright protection of their products and representatives of the educational community as well as other software users presented their various views. The commission is scheduled to present its report, including proposals, on December 31, 1977. Executive director of the commission is Arthur J. Levine and assistant director and economist is Robert W. Frase. The Librarian of Congress is an ex officio member with the right to vote; the register of copyrights is a nonvoting ex officio member.

American Folklife Center

Members of the Board of Trustees of the American Folklife Center, established in the Library of Congress by the American Folklife Preservation Act, met for the first time on June 10, 1976. The act provided for the appointment of twelve members, four by the President of the United States, four by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and four by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate. The four members appointed by the President were Mitchell P. Kobelinski, administrator, Small Business Administration; Morris Thompson, commissioner of Indian affairs, Bureau of Indian Affairs; Michael P. Balzano, Jr., director of ACTION; and Gary T. Everhardt, director of the National Park Service.

Named by the Speaker of the House were Raye Virginia Allen of Temple, Texas, cofounder of the Cultural Activities Center of Temple and a former member of the Texas American Revolution Bicentennial Commission; St. John Terrell, actor, producer, and folklorist of Trenton, New Jersey; Edward Bridge Danson, president of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff; and Wayland D. Hand, emeritus professor of German and folklore at the University of California at Los Angeles. Mr. Hand is the founder and first director (1961-74) of the Center for the Study of Comparative Folklore and Mythology at UCLA.

The President Pro Tempore of the Senate appointed Don Yoder, professor of folklife studies at the University of Pennsylvania; David E. Draper, assistant professor of anthropology, California State College at Bakersfield; K. Ross Toole, Hammond professor of western history at the University of Montana; and David K. Voight, National Federation of Business, Washington, D.C.

In addition, by the terms of the act, The Librarian of Congress, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts, and the chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities are members of the board along with the director of the center, who was to be named by The Librarian of Congress in consultation with the chairman and vice chairman and executive committee of the board. The Librarian appointed Alan Jabbour as director, effective August 2, 1976.

Members were welcomed to the first meeting by The Librarian, who called upon them to help the Library discover, open, and widen its resources and to teach it to be useful in the meaning of the legislation. The board elected Mr. Hand chairman and Mr. Voight vice chairman.

The center has a coordinative function both in and outside the federal establishment to carry out appropriate programs for the preservation, support, revitalization, and dissemination of American folklife through such activities as the collection of archives, research, performances, exhibitions, festivals, workshops, publications, and audiovisual presentations.

American Revolution Bicentennial program

Well before the enactment on July 4, 1966, of Public Law 89-491, which established a national American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, later reorganized as the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration, the Library had begun consideration of its contributions to this national anniversary. The Congress approved the Library's plans for a phased Bicentennial program in 1968 and subsequently authorized the employment of several additional historians, all specialists in early American history, to the LC staff. The program, directed by Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress for American and Library Studies, and advised by a committee of ten leading historians, took its theme, "Liberty and Learning," from James Madison, who asked: "What spectacle can be more edifying or more seasonable, than that of Liberty & Learning, each leaning on the other for their mutual and surest support?"

Bicentennial publications

The objective of this program, a cooperative one in which many departments of the Library are participating, is to inform the public of the unparalleled resources for the study of the period of the American Revolution. Therefore, the highest priority has been given to the preparation of guides and bibliographies describing those resources. Their publication has been chronicled annually in this report since the appearance in December 1968 of *The American Revolution: A Selected Reading List*. During the past fiscal year *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints* was published. Illustrated by black-and-white and color reproductions, it describes 921 items in the Library's collections, the descriptions accompanied by order numbers for negatives in the Library's collections. An annotated collection of memorials, addresses, petitions, and letters explaining the American cause and addressed by the Continental Congress to audiences in the United States and Europe was published under the title *A Decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind: Congressional State Papers, 1774-1776.*

A "little list of primers, stories, rhymes, and other reading" available to the American children of the Revolutionary period, compiled by the Children's Book Section, shows a wide range of subjects: *The Newtonian System of Philosophy,* explained "in an entertaining manner, . . . by Tom Telescope"; "an exact account of the conversion, holy and exemplary lives and joyful deaths of several young children," by James Janeway; *The Wonderful Life and Most Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe,* by Daniel Defoe; the old favorite *Goody Two-Shoes;* and *Food for the Mind,* a riddle book. The twelve-page booklet is entitled *Children's Reading in America, 1776.*

Letters of Delegates to Congress

A by-product of the preparation of *Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution,* which appeared in 1975, has become a major project in its own right. In searching the manuscript collections, the staff of the Bicentennial Office discovered large numbers of letters written by members of the Continental and Confederation Congresses which did not appear in Edmund C. Burnett's eight-volume *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress,* published from 1921 to 1936. Originally the Library proposed to compile a supplement to Burnett's works, but as more unpublished letters were discovered not only in LC collections but in other major repositories, it was decided to prepare an entirely new edition, to be called *Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789.* With the assistance of a grant from the Ford Foundation, staff was added to pursue this project. More than twenty-one thousand letters have now been collected; Burnett published slightly over six thousand. The first of a projected twenty-five or more volumes will appear in calendar 1977 and two more were in press when this report was written.

Symposium on the American Revolution

But the Library did not confine its Bicentennial efforts solely to printed matter. The series of symposia on the American Revolution, supported by a grant from The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation of Washington, D.C., has perhaps attracted the widest attention of any of the Bicentennial projects. Papers presented at the fourth program in the series appeared early in calendar 1976 under the title *The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad.* The fifth and last symposium in the series was held on May 6-7, 1976, taking as its topic "The American Revolution: A Continuing Commitment." Unlike its predecessors, which dealt with the period of the Revolution, this final program examined contemporary problems that are in a broad sense legacies of that struggle. Participants were David A. Shannon, vice president-provost and commonwealth professor of history, University of Virginia, chairman; Paul A. Freund, Carl M. Loeb university professor, Harvard University Law School; Clarence Clyde Ferguson, Jr., professor of law, Harvard University Law School; Erik Barnouw, professor of dramatic arts emeritus, Columbia University; W. McNeil Lowry, former vice president, humanities and the arts, the Ford Foundation; Margaret Mead, curator of ethnology emeritus, American Museum of Natural History; and Harlan Cleveland, director, Program in International Affairs, Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Their papers were published by the Library in November 1976. At this fifth symposium Professor Shannon read a resolution, which had been unanimously adopted by the members of the Advisory Committee on the Library of Congress American Revolution Bicentennial Program, recognizing the contribution of Mrs. Kegan. The resolution commended the "rich variety of programs designed to advance understanding of the American Revolution among scholars, among students, and among the public at large" and declared the Library's Bicentennial achievements "unmatched elsewhere in the nation." The symposium series was awarded official recognition by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and an ARBA flag was presented to the Library. The Cafritz Foundation has committed funds for a symposium in 1978 to commemorate the bicentennial of the French Alliance.

Other publications

Although publications related to the American Revolution have received major emphasis for some time, planes and trains began the Library's fiscal 1976 publishing year. *Wilbur and Orville Wright: A Chronology Commemorating the Hundredth*

Anniversary of the Birth of Orville Wright, August 19, 1871, by Arthur G. Renstrom, came out in July. It includes, as a supplement, a flight log that attempts to record the flights of Wilbur and Orville from their first gliding experiments at Kitty Hawk in 1900 to Orville's last flight as a pilot at Dayton on May 13, 1918. *Railroad Maps in the United States,* a selective annotated bibliography of nineteenth-century maps in the Geography and Map Division of the Library, proved an immediate success. The sales stock was exhausted by mid-December 1975 and the Superintendent of Documents went back to press on it. Other reprints included *A la Carte: Selected Papers on Maps and Atlases; Robert Frost: Lectures on the Centennial of His Birth; Land Ownership Maps;* and *The American Revolution: A Selected Reading List.* Materials explaining the work and services of various LC operations included two six-page folders, one called *Services of the Law Library* and another *The African Section in the Library of Congress.* In October 1976, at the time of the Washington conference of the Association of Research Libraries, *Processing Department of the Library of Congress: Organization and Functions,* a forty-page booklet describing the department's varied and complex activities, was issued.

After 100 [!] Years: The Editorial Side of Sonneck, a lecture by H. Wiley Hitchcock, director of the Institute for Studies in American Music, Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, another in the series of Elson lectures, was published with a bibliography, "Oscar George Theodore Sonneck: His Writings and Musical Compositions," by Irving Lowens, music critic of the *Washington Star.*

Papers presented at a meeting held in June 1972 at the Library of Congress are collected in *American Printmaking before 1876: Fact, Fiction, and Fantasy.* Heavily illustrated, the collection covers subjects ranging from pictorial reaction to the caning of Senator Sumner through prints of the Mexican War to "amiable frauds."

Quarterly Journal

The July *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* along with *To Set a Country Free* and *Americana in Children's Books,* was selected by the Federal Design Council for exhibition in its Design Response competition. The exhibition, after its initial showing at the Department of Labor, traveled through the United States as well as overseas.

Library honorary consultants Gwendolyn Brooks, Josephine Jacobsen, and Margaret Mead joined Rhoda Metraux and staff members Leonard N. Eeck, James H. Hutson, Marlene C. McGuirl, Anita Lonnes Nolen, and Sylvia Lyons Render as contributors to the October 1976 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* which featured LC resources—human, written, or printed—for the study of women. Pictorial sections selected by Milton Kaplan portrayed woman as homemaker, mother, mentor, and breadwinner, on stage, and in fashion, sports, and advertising. Winning first place in the category for publications with medium to large professional staffs, this issue took for the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress* its eighth Blue Pencil Award in ten years at the thirteenth annual contest for outstanding government publications, sponsored by the National Association of Government Communicators.

Awards

Five other Library publications received recognition in this year's contest. Second place in popular publications, one color, intended for laypersons, went to *Railroad Maps of the United States. To Set a Country Free* placed third in the paperback books category and the *Hans P. Kraus Collection of Hispanic American Manuscripts,* third in hardback books. Two publications prepared by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped were honored: *Sounds Like My Kind of Book* placed second among slide presentations of a nontechnical nature intended for the layperson and *Braille Book Review* received honorable mention among publications with medium to large professional staffs. In addition, *The American Revolution in*

Drawings and Prints, mentioned earlier, was a winning entry in the Printing Industry of America's 1976 graphic arts awards competition.

Subject Catalog of the Main Reading Room Reference Collection

Published in May 1976, *The Library of Congress Main Reading Room Reference Collection Subject Catalog* is a 638-page list of titles in that collection as of January 1, 1975. The arrangement is alphabetical by LC subject headings. Another important aid, Vladimir M. Palic's *Government Publications: A Guide to Bibliographic Tools* is the fourth edition of a work whose earlier editions, compiled by James B. Childs, appeared under various titles. The new edition is over four hundred pages long and contains more than three thousand titles. The long-awaited supplement to *A Guide to the Study of the United States* covers the period 1956-65 and contains close to three thousand entries.

Pre-1956 imprints

For some time this report has noted the progress of the monumental *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints,* one of the world's great publishing ventures. During fiscal 1976 the staff edited and forwarded to the printer close to a million cards; by the end of the fiscal year subscribers had received 449 volumes from the publisher.

First Printing of the Declaration of Independence

Highlighting the three-month transitional period was the publication of *The John Dunlap Broadside: The First Printing of the Declaration of Independence,* by Frederick R. Goff, the Library's honorary consultant in early printed books. In his study, undertaken with funds granted to the Library by the Ford Foundation, Dr. Goff examined all the surviving copies of the Dunlap printing. Seventeen were brought together at the Library during May 1975, the first time that that many copies had been assembled in one place since the day in 1776 when the original edition was delivered to John Hancock for distribution. Subsequently, Dr. Goff examined the four remaining copies, two of which are in the Public Record Office in England. Issued in September 1976 in two editions, the study, illustrated with reproductions of the twenty-one copies, marked the completion of another LC Bicentennial project.

Exhibitions for the Bicentennial

Much of the exhibits effort during the past year also centered, quite naturally, on the Bicentennial. The Library's major exhibition in this field, To Set a Country Free, opened in fiscal 1975 and continued through fiscal 1976. In addition, displays revealed the effects of the Revolution along the Spanish borderlands in North America, military action in 1775 as shown on maps of the period, Tory attitudes toward the Revolution as reflected in early periodicals and newspapers, current interest in the Bicentennial era as demonstrated by contemporary periodicals on the subject, and eighteenth-century science and technology with an emphasis on the contributions of Thomas Jefferson.

Special exhibits

In observance of International Women's Year, the Library presented a series of exhibits that included a photographic study of women by women from the late nineteenth century to the present, an examination of the legal status of women from ancient times to the twentieth century, and a look at the thoughts and experiences of American women during the past 300 years as recorded in original manuscripts. Black contributions to American history were represented on the 1976 exhibits calendar: Aspects of Black American History and Culture marked Afro-American (Black) History month; The NAACP, Fighting for Rights under the Law, recorded events in the history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Decisive Steps on the Road to Equality centered on the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments.

Lincoln's spectacles

Attracting widespread general interest and special interest on the part of opthalmologists and opticians was an exhibit of the contents of Abraham Lincoln's pockets on the night he was assassinated, which included two pairs of spectacles. In fact, the Washington optical firm that prepared the original prescription was among those who inspected the eyeglasses.

As a national intellectual and cultural resource, the Library has long recognized its obligation to acquaint the general public with the contents of its collections. One of the important aids in meeting this responsibility is the visual presentation of selections from its holdings in exhibitions in the Library buildings, through traveling exhibits, and by loans for display in other institutions.

Exhibit statistics

All in all, during fiscal 1976 the Library offered fifty-three exhibits, prepared six traveling displays for showing in thirty-one places, and loaned 984 items to other libraries, museums, and similar organizations. In addition, fourteen other institutions prepared displays containing LC materials and circulated them to seventy-four locations. A complete listing of these activities is given in the appendixes.

National library networking system

Traveling exhibits and items lent for display elsewhere form a kind of network of visual presentations of intellectual resources, but the Library has other networks based on developing technologies. In April 1976 The Librarian created the position of special assistant for network development with the primary responsibility of planning and putting into effect in cooperation with other network-related organizations a national library networking system. In addition, the office was assigned the overall direction for Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging (COMARC), the Research Libraries Group-Library of Congress experiment in computer-to-computer transmission of MARC records, and a detailed study to determine the resources required for the Library of Congress to assume management and operation of the Conversion of Serials (CONSER).

COMARC pilot project

The COMARC pilot project, funded by a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), is exploring the feasibility of using records converted by other agencies into machine-readable form from LC sources to expand the number of records that can be made available through the Library's MARC Distribution Service. Of the six agencies selected as project participants—Washington State Library, Information Dynamics Corporation, University of Chicago, Northwestern University, Boston Theological Institute, and Cornell University—three were sending records on a regular basis at the close of the fiscal year.

CONSER project

The CONSER project moved into full operational status in the Library of Congress on June 22, 1976, distribution of records input on-line via CRT terminals to the CONSER data base beginning with the July tape. A two-year effort designed to create a cooperative serials data base of 200,000 to 300,000 records, the project is under the management of the CLR and uses the on-line facilities of the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) under contract. The initial data base consists of Library of Congress MARC, Minnesota Union List of Serials (MULS), and the National Library of Canada (NLC) serial records. Serial titles in the field of science and technology input by the National Serials Data Program in cooperation with the National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services, supported by funds granted by the National Science Foundation, are also included.

Other participants in the project include Boston Theological Institute, Cornell University, Florida Union List of Serials, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, New York State Library, State University of New York, University of California, and Yale University.

The CONSER functions are to be absorbed by the Library of Congress after November 1977. When this report was written, a Library study team, partially funded by a grant from CLR, was at work, under the general direction of the special assistant for network development, defining the system and the resources required to implement it at the Library of Congress within the time allowed and to project a longer-range serials program.

Experiment in resource sharing

The joint experiment to test the sharing of resources between the Research Libraries Group (RLG) and the Library of Congress is in the development stage. Funds for the project, successfully sought by the RLG for both partners, cover the first phase of the project, the installation of a communications link between the RLG computer at the New York Public Library (NYPL) and the Library of Congress computer, which will allow RLG participants (initially NYPL and Columbia University Library) to gain access to and acquire LC machine-readable bibliographic records on-line. During the early phase, records so obtained will be used for catalog card production and to support the present NYPL book catalog program; long-range goals of RLG include the development of a computer-based union catalog.

Interlibrary telecommunications

Representatives from the Library of Congress, the Research Libraries Group, Ohio College Library Center, Washington State Network, New York Public Library, University of Chicago, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Northwestern University, and Stanford University met at the Library of Congress on April 28, 1976, to explore interlibrary telecommunications interfaces. Many ideas were discussed, including the possibility of a pilot project to explore extending on-line services from the Library of Congress to other libraries. Such services would be similar to those planned for the joint Research Libraries Group-Library of Congress project. Initial reaction of those at the meeting indicated that serious interest exists in such a project and the need for further consideration.

LC role in a national network

Under a contract awarded by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to the Library of Congress, a study is being conducted concerning the role of the Library of Congress in the evolving national network. An advisory committee has been selected to provide guidance. One important component of the study is a statement of the characteristics of the major library and network systems, including those that are now operational and those that are planned. Another component of the study is a review, in progress as this report is written, of present LC operational systems and future plans for national bibliographic services, including the Library's role in the developing international bibliographic network.

The first of a series of network meetings with representatives of operational networks and major library systems, funded by CLR, was held at the Library of Congress on April 13, 1976, and although exploratory in nature was considered so successful that a second was held on August 9.

The special assistant for network development serves as a member of the steering committee of the MARC International Network Study and attended meetings of the committee held in Paris in October 1975. The study is under the technical direction of Richard E. Coward, British Library, and the administrative direction of Dorothy Anderson, director, International Office for Universal Bibliographic Control of the International Federation of Library Associations. A result of a recommendation made at the meeting of the International Association of National Librarians, the study will consider problems of a MARC International network.

Computer-aided developments

Of the many computer-aided efforts in the Library two transitional quarter developments should be mentioned. An on-line daily index to the *Congressional Record* was made available through SCORPIO in September. Brief descriptions of each new bill introduced are provided, along with committee meetings and actions, statements by members, notices of executive communications, and summaries of floor actions.

Technical staff of the Information Systems Office also developed hardware specifications for a general-purpose minicomputer configuration that will communicate with the Library's central computers and meet a diversity of Library needs.

Federal Library Committee

FEDLINK

Another form of network exists in the Federal Library Committee (FLC), which has its secretariat in the Library of Congress. To reflect the operational status of the FLC/OCLC (Ohio College Library Center) program and the continuing expansion of membership on a national level, the name of the Federal Libraries Experiment in Cooperative Cataloging (FLECC) was changed to the Federal Library and Information Network (FEDLINK). The communication system supporting FEDLINK in its access to the OCLC data base has been extended to include federal libraries in New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. At the close of fiscal 1976, thirty-four libraries plus the CONSER project at the Library of Congress had access to the OCLC data base via the FEDLINK leased line; fourteen were using Tymnet.

Federal libraries are still using the system primarily for cataloging monographs and serials; however, about a dozen are planning to use the automatic serials check-in and the interlibrary loan submodules when they become available. Eighteen libraries receive OCLC/MARC tapes. In addition to the National Agricultural Library, which inputs the tape to its in-house system, the Cataloging, Abstracting, and Indexing Network, and the Government Printing Office, which has used the tapes to produce the *Monthly Catalog of Government Publications* beginning with the July 1976 issue, other federal libraries will use the tapes for developing systems to produce in-house accession lists and computer output microfilm (COM) union lists.

In addition to a year of meetings on topics that ranged from federal software packages for information retrieval to bibliographic control of federal documents, FLC sponsored three executive workshops in library management: one in December 1975 in New Orleans, one in March 1976 in Washington, D.C., and one in June in Denver.

FLC publications

To aid library managers in developing staff requirements and preparing job descriptions, a *Library Position Management Handbook* was drafted by the FLC Personnel Subcommittee.

Following the publication of the *Survey of Federal Libraries* (1972), the Statistics Subcommittee revised the survey form and received approval and funding to undertake a new survey during fiscal year 1977.

Pictorial Resources in the Washington, D.C., Area was published in April 1976. Sponsored by the Federal Library Committee and supported by a grant from The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation, it is a rich guide to the collections of national organizations as well as government agencies.

Labor-Management program

Internally, avenues of communication were being established. Under the Library's labor-management regulation, LCR 2026, which went into effect on October 24, 1975, machinery was set in motion for labor organizations to seek exclusive representation of LC employees for the purpose of collective bargaining with management. The Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Office was created to administer the new regulation and to represent the Library's position in labor-management matters. The office is also charged with representing management in grievance appeals, adverse actions, and equal opportunity discrimination complaints, as well as with mediating and reconciling personnel management misunderstandings, disputes, and controversies. In accordance with the labor-management regulation, hearings were conducted on petitions filed by labor organizations seeking to represent LC employees in collective bargaining. Elections for nonsupervisory staff were held on February 18, 1976. In the Congressional Research Service, the professional employees voted for inclusion with other CRS employees and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) was accordingly recognized. Professional employees in the Law Library also voted for inclusion with nonprofessionals and the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE) was certified. With these two exceptions, professional employees voted for a separate bargaining unit. For both groups, professional and nonprofessional, runoff elections, required by the lack of a majority, resulted in the certification of the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) as their representatives. At the close of the transitional quarter, contracts with each union were under negotiation.

Affirmative action

Approved by the Acting Librarian on May 30, 1975, the Affirmative Action Plan for fiscal 1976 became effective on July 1 of that year. Among activities of the year were provision for Library-wide competition in the Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) program, efforts to increase the number of Spanish-surnamed applicants for positions at the Library, creation of more paraprofessional positions, and affirmative action training for supervisors. A twelve-hour course in improving interpersonal communication skills was conducted for TAP program participants and other employees. Evaluation and validation of qualifications used by the Library to fill the positions of descriptive cataloger, subject cataloger, and reference librarian were completed in March 1976. Definitions of the specific duties at each grade level of these positions, developed by over four hundred supervisors, were analyzed by an outside contractor, who developed a series of job-related minimum qualifications for each position.

Hearings were held in May 1976 to determine the programs that employees and employee organizations wanted to have included in the fiscal 1977 Affirmative Action Plan. Several of their suggestions were incorporated in a draft plan submitted to The Librarian for distribution to departments and to employee organizations for comment.

Tuition support

During the fiscal year, 201 employees participated in the tuition support program. An evaluation of the program by an outside consultant revealed that the expectations of current and previous participants were as follows: promotion, 34 percent; new or improved job skills, 24 percent; more education, 16 percent; personal betterment, 13 percent; increased productivity on the job, 8 percent. Most of the participants, 82 percent, planned a career in the Library; 72 percent thought that the financial aid supplied was "about right"; 98 percent said that they would recommend the program to other employees.

In response to a request from The Librarian, the Affirmative Action Office conducted a study to improve career development opportunities for employees of the Stack and Reader Division and increase the effectiveness of service to users of the Library's collections. The study was completed in September 1976 and included specific recommendations which were taken under consideration by The Librarian.

International Women's Year

International Women's Year (IWY) was observed in 1975. Among activities at the Library of Congress were exhibits in the Law Library, the Manuscript Division, and the Processing Department, as well as a major Library exhibit. The Processing Department honored its women staff members at a reception in August. The Women's Program Advisory Committee sponsored three IWY programs: a panel discussion on working parents with Barbara Ringer, register of copyrights, as chairman; a talk on handling discrimination on the job, by Velma Strode, Equal Opportunity Office, Labor Department; and an information fair in the Library's Whittall Pavilion. The October 1975 issue of the *Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress,* described more fully earlier in this report, featured resources for the study of women in the Library of Congress.

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Processing Department

The items which our Library receives in a single day are more than five times the whole number of volumes purchased from Jefferson in 1815.

Undoubtedly Thomas Jefferson, were he alive today, would rejoice in the vast number of materials pouring into the Library of Congress daily. Undoubtedly also, he would be keenly interested in the operations of the Processing Department, which selects and acquires items for the Library's collections; catalogs, classifies, and prepares them for use; administers overseas field operations; maintains bibliographic control files and catalogs throughout the Library; produces and distributes to other libraries cataloging information in the form of magnetic tapes, proofsheets, printed cards, book catalogs, and technical publications; and develops and implements systems for creating and using cataloging data in machine-readable form for the Library and its community of users. He might even have prophesied that the department would play an ever-growing part as the national center for the rapid capture, control, and dissemination of bibliographic information. Like many of Jefferson's predictions, it would have been borne out, as evidenced by the increasing demand for the cataloging products prepared by the department and the requests made for the participation of its staff in meetings, workshops, and committees related to the development of library processing standards and the sharing of bibliographic data.

Recognizing that its greatest resource is the quality of its staff, the department continued to give strong support to employee development programs. Eleven positions were posted and filled under the TAP (Training, Appraisal, and Promotion) program. Over one hundred Processing Department employees took advantage of the tuition support program. A series of job application and interview workshops, christened Directions, was established to help staff members put their best foot forward when applying for vacancies. The department took the initiative in requesting administrative approval for adoption of flexitime work schedules on a trial basis; in March, coincident with the move of the MARC Editorial Division from the Thomas Jefferson Building to the Navy Yard Annex, its staff was permitted to go on flexitime. By the end of June, the benefits for personnel and in productivity were apparent enough to encourage the department to work toward extending flexitime to other appropriate divisions as soon as possible.

The following were among the year's highlights:

- Revival of the cooperative program for publications from Bangladesh.

- On-line availability of the MARC data base for records input, correction, and verification.

- Full operation of the CONSER (Conversion of Serials) project in the Library of Congress.

- Agreement with the National Library of Canada to accept the NLC form of name for Canadian corporate headings.

- Participation by over a thousand publishers in the Cataloging in Publication program.

☐ Publication of revised chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules.*

☐ Extension of MARC cataloging coverage to eleven western European languages.

☐ Growth of the number of records in the MARC data base to 759,000.

☐ Completion of classification schedules for General Law and Law of Canada.

☐ Adoption of a split-file technique for updating large subject-heading files.

☐ Publication of the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings* in book form and microform.

ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

The overseas acquisitions program benefited from a supervisory visit made by the Librarian early in the year on behalf of the Library's acquisitions and shared cataloging programs. In Cairo, Dr. Boorstin cut the ribbon at the new and expanded quarters for the Library's field office, consulted with the staff, and successfully presented the case to the American Embassy for reappointment of a resident field director, a position vacant since 1967. Despite a change of location and the absence of a full-time director, the Cairo office's acquisitions were almost double the previous year's total. Much of the increase is due to a readier availability in the Cairo market of publications from neighboring countries, in part the result of the war-caused decline of Beirut as a primary publishing and distribution center for the Arab world.

The South Asia program, administered by field offices in Karachi and New Delhi, went through a period of reorganization, experimentation, and retrenchment to improve efficiency and reduce expenses. Among the measures adopted were the use of more economical shipping methods, elimination of duplicate serial subscriptions for participating libraries, curtailment in the selection of certain categories of material acquired for participants and for the Library of Congress itself, and economies in binding and procurement of supplies. In July 1975 the New Delhi office reassumed direction of the dollar-funded cooperative acquisitions program for Bangladesh, which had been suspended since early 1974 because of the disastrous effect of economic decline and civil unrest on the availability and exportability of publications of any kind. A former local staff member was appointed to serve as an onsite LC representative in Dacca. The cooperative program for Sri Lanka, also administered by New Delhi, had some success in improving coverage of government publications. An increase of approximately 17 percent in the acquisitions of the Library's center in Karachi can be attributed in part to more extensive staff travel to further this aim. The field director of the Karachi operation continued to serve as acting director of the Cairo office.

News from the Treasury Department of the imminent depletion of U.S.-owned excess foreign currencies in Poland obliged the Library to inform the seventeen participants in the Special Foreign Currency Program for Poland that in all likelihood the program would end in December 1977.

Almost no Burmese publications have been received for several years because of government controls on exports. As a result of discussions with American Embassy personnel, new arrangements were made and in early summer the first shipments of Burmese publications arrived, via the embassy.

The Eastern Africa program had a good year. The Nairobi staff was able to make acquisitions trips to all countries covered by the program except for the politically troubled areas of Uganda, Somalia, and the French Territory of the Afars and Issas. Receipt of monographs was up 35 percent. John C. Crawford, field director of the program, was transferred to Washington in June to serve as assistant chief of the Overseas Operations Division.

The Rio de Janeiro office celebrated its tenth anniversary with a luncheon at the American Consulate at which many noted Brazilian librarians, literary figures, and government officials were present. Brazilian acquisitions showed a slight increase over the previous year. The Rio office's collaboration in getting Brazilian writers to record for the Library's Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape has been widely praised in the Brazilian press. Rodney Sarle, Rio's field director since 1973, returned to Washington in June to become chief of the Overseas Operations Division.

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging

Improvement of NPAC operations on several fronts was a major concern throughout the year as the Library sought to respond to the urgings of scholars and librarians that cataloging data be made available more quickly for current publications in Chinese, Korean, and Russian, from Latin America outside of Brazil, and for certain classes of British and U.S. imprints.

The Chinese-Korean searching project received reports on 11,363 Chinese and 1,754 Korean titles. Of these 76.8 percent were found in the Library's catalogs and on-order files; 2,509 titles not found were sent to the appropriate acquisitions division for ordering; only 495 titles were considered out of scope and not to be acquired. The Order Division reported almost nine thousand monographs received from Hong Kong, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China, an increase of 15 percent over the previous year. The division has set up an outstanding-order control file for prompt follow-up of delayed orders, especially those for Chinese Mainland imprints.

Better coverage of current monographs from the USSR was expected to result from the instruction given to the Library's blanket-order dealer in Paris to supply the Library of Congress automatically with copies of the titles he selects for other major research centers in the United States.

As in the Far East, effective control over government and association publications in most of Latin America is beyond the scope of commercial dealers. The use of local professional librarians in Colombia and Venezuela to identify and acquire such materials, begun in the spring of 1975, has already brought about a marked improvement in receipts. An intensive review of the Library's Latin American acquisitions program was made by the department in collaboration with the selection and recommending officers of the Law Library and Research and Reader Services departments. A similar session was held for sub-Saharan Africa. Surveys of other major areas are planned in 1976-77

National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging
Library of Congress Receipts through Regional Acquisitions Programs

Program	Source			Form of material				Total fiscal 1976	Total fiscal 1975
	Purchase	Gift	Exchange	Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous		
Eastern Africa	15,929	1,172	8,596	1,866	14,089	9,356	386	25,697	28,752
Southeast Asia [1]	11,222	103	713	1,121	4,562	6,029	326	[2] 12,038	17,551
Brazil	9,045	3,372	12,691	3,748	3,990	15,846	1,524	25,108	25,294
Total	36,196	4,647	22,000	6,735	22,641	31,231	2,236	62,843	71,597

[1] Acquisitions statistics for the Library of Congress only; total multiple copies acquired in fiscal 1976 through the NPAC Southeast Asia program for ten participants, including the Library of Congress, were as follows:

Monographs	Newspapers	Other serials	Miscellaneous	Total fiscal 1976	Total fiscal 1975
13,635	56,559	68,175	162	138,531	140,440

[2] The apparent drop in fiscal 1976 is caused by a backlog of 7,517 pieces received by the Djakarta office but not yet processed and sent to the Library of Congress.

Special Foreign Currency Program
Pieces Acquired for the Library of Congress and Other Participants, Including English-Language Programs

	Fiscal year 1976						
	Commercial and institutional publications			Government publications			
Country	Newspapers	Serials	Monographs	Serials	Monographs	Total fiscal 1976	Total to date
Egypt	224,855	44,462	24,504	8,159	31	302,011	[1] 2,998,737
India (includes Sikkim & Bhutan)	112,605	370,520	86,526	162,207	11,886	743,744	[1] 10,795,218
Indonesia							[2] 992,336
Israel							[3] 1,664,777
Nepal	7,576	13,121	965	479	118	22,259	[4] 336,473
Pakistan	52,485	66,524	18,606	34,803	1,041	173,459	[1] 2,649,931
Poland	26,600	37,923	14,193			78,716	[5] 371,736
Sri Lanka							[6] 153,382
Yugoslavia							[7] 1,082,707
Total	424,121	532,550	144,794	205,648	13,076	1,320,189	21,045,297

Beginning July 1973, the Public Law 480 program in Sri Lanka became a dollar-funded cooperative acquisitions program procuring publications for the Library of Congress and seventeen other participants. Acquisitions for the year were:

Sri Lanka	17,760	5,441	1,725	2,419	49	27,394	58,698

The cooperative dollar-funded program for Bangladesh got underway in fiscal 1976. Although some material was acquired earlier, the figures below represent only fiscal year 1976 receipts for the Library of Congress and ten other participating libraries:

Bangladesh	12,531	4,731	3,658	2,273	362	23,555	23,555

[1] From January 1962 to date

[2] From July 1963 through June 1969

[3] From July 1963 through June 1973

[4] From July 1965

[5] From January 1972

[6] From July 1966 through June 1973

[7] From March 1967 through June 1973

English Language Program Acquisitions
July 1, 1975–June 30, 1976

	Commercial and institutional publications			
Country	Serials	Monographs	Government serials	Total
Egypt [1]				
India	79,208	469	6,993	86,670
Pakistan	26,863	1,190	858	28,911
Total	106,071	1,659	7,851	115,581

[1] The program in Egypt was discontinued at the close of fiscal year 1975.

as part of a continuing program of review.

Complaints that too many current British imprints are not being cataloged by the Library prompted new instructions to the blanket-order dealer for a less restrictive selection policy. Helen Pitts, head of the English Language Section, Shared Cataloging Division, spent three weeks in London streamlining processing procedures in the shared cataloging center there and conferring with the blanket-order dealer on selection guidelines.

At year's end, the cooperative searching program for current U.S. imprints begun in early 1975 was being closely studied to evaluate its effectiveness. Preliminary findings seemed to indicate that the improvement of cataloging coverage was only marginal in comparison to the considerable labor that reporting, searching, and follow-up cost both the participants and the Library.

Purchases

Print-out lists of orders of record were mailed to over 3,150 vendors in a project to update and clear of deadwood the Order Division's subscription records. The responses regarding cessations, title changes, and similar information have been numerous and helpful for both acquisitions and serial record control. Although the Library's subscription list remained almost static at about thirty-five thousand, the continuing increase in rates brought the average cost per title from $29.53 to $33.06, or 12 percent above the previous year.

New blanket-order arrangements were concluded for Albania, Kuwait, Panama, the USSR, and Turkey. Coverage of Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia was extended through an amendment to the blanket order for central Africa and West Africa. Special arrangements were made with the Library's British and German dealers to ensure comprehensive coverage of music books and scores issued in the United Kingdom and twenty-one European countries.

In preparation for the proximate and final operational task of the automated Library Order Information System, a LOIS Processing Section was formed to centralize all specialized keying, review, and system control functions. The fifth and final task of the LOIS project will bring under machine control all fiscal and related statistical data on orders and payments.

Robert C. Sullivan, chief of the Order Division, participated in the XXI Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held at Bloomington, Indiana, contributing a working paper entitled "Latin American Book Prices, Fiscal Years 1973 through 1975." The assistant chief, Jennifer V. Magnus, was program chairman for the annual conference of the Special Libraries Association and was chosen chairperson-elect of the Publishing Division for 1976-77. Mrs. Magnus also visited Anna Freud in London in furtherance of the arrangements by which the Library of Congress will eventually acquire selected manuscripts of Sigmund Freud's published works.

The Evaluations Office had a busy year, with increases registered in nearly all aspects of its work. The principal evaluations officer's leaflet *My Old Books: What Are They Worth? What Shall I Do with Them?* was published by the American Library Association in February 1976 and proved extremely popular.

Among the items purchased through the Special Reserve Fund were seventeen signed autograph letters of Thomas Jefferson, letters and manuscripts of Presidents Washington, Monroe, and Jackson, and a 1792-93 architectural drawing of the U.S. Capitol by Stephen Hallet.

Exchanges

Statistics for acquisitions by exchange and gift in fiscal 1976 showed significant declines in almost every category. The decreases appear to confirm a prediction made two years ago by the Exchange and Gift Division that after several years of steady increase, printing production would peak and the effects of the worldwide recession of 1973 would be seen in reduced book production. Public sector publishing, the source of much exchange material, tends to lag behind the commercial market in reflecting economic slowdown, since public funding usually depends on appropriations that respond to economic changes after the fact; projects already initiated go on until funds run out, and resulting publications are issued for some time afterward. Although gross receipts have declined, the number of active exchanges increased slightly, reaching 12,726 compared to 12,621 at the end of fiscal 1975.

Special attention continued to be given to improving receipts from the Third World. A visit to North Africa and the Arabian Gulf states by George Atiyeh of the Orientalia Division provided much valuable information on current publishing trends and new exchange possibilities. Beverly Gray, of the Reader Services Department's African Section, made an equally productive trip through several western African nations. A long-dormant exchange with the University of Rangoon in Burma was revived. Contract representatives in Colombia and Venezuela assisted in swelling receipts from those countries. Cuban exchange sources contributed more than 260 monographs and over 2,500 serial pieces during the year, a remarkable performance in view of political relations between the United States and Cuba. A priced exchange agreement with the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig was expanded to encompass certain East German publications that cannot be distributed through commercial channels in non-socialist-bloc countries. These include titles issued by the Leipzig publishing houses of Brockhaus and Reklam.

Under an agreement concluded in 1975 between the Library of Congress and the National Central Library (NCL) in Taipei, Taiwan, the Library began receiving 100-foot reels of positive microfilm of rare books filmed by NCL and selected by the Orientalia Division of the Library of Congress from NCL's microfilm lists. In exchange, NCL is provided with equivalent microfilm of rare books from the former National Library of Peiping. These books were microfilmed by the Library of Congress during 1942-46 with the permission of Chinese authorities. The twenty-one thousand volumes filmed were deposited in the Library at the request of the Chinese government for safekeeping during World War II and were all returned to Taiwan in 1965. The agreement calls for the exchange of 250 reels annually for a four-year period.

Documents

Receipts of U.S. state documents declined 9 percent. Although part of the decrease is attributable to a drop in the number of titles published, an added factor is smaller print runs, which are insufficient to permit distribution to low-priority addresses outside the state. From states in which the deposit of state publications in the Library of Congress is required by law, receipts are uniformly better than from those which lack such legislation. An even more dramatic decrease of approximately 30 percent was registered in receipts of U.S. federal documents from the Government Printing Office, largely the consequence of heavy duplication in GPO's shipment of congressional bills in fiscal 1975, which resulted in abnormally high receipts for that year. This problem was not identified and corrected until early fiscal 1976. On the bibliographic side, the Federal Documents Section continued to cooperate with GPO in its effort to expand coverage of nondepository items in the *Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications.* The section referred 4,708 non-GPO imprints to GPO, an increase of 2,797 items over the number sent in fiscal 1975.

The Documents Expediting Project suffered a net loss of seven member libraries, despite the fact that Stanford University, Yale University, the Air University, and one law firm joined the project. Most of the defections appear to have been prompted by the change in GPO policy under which many congressional committee prints were made depository items for the first time. Before that, membership in the project was virtually the only means of ensuring some measure of coverage for these publications. The total number of pieces distributed during the year, 509,213, was 3,141 more than the previous year.

Gifts

The Library's collections were enriched by the gift or deposit of manuscripts by or relating to, among others, the Lovering-Taylor family, Sigmund Freud, Archibald MacLeish, Frederick Law Olmsted, Frederick Douglass, Verner Clapp, John Hall Wheelock, Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, James Michener, and Joseph Alsop. The Prints and Photographs Division received a large collection of printed matter related to the Swann Collection of Caricature and Cartoon, and the very large Paul Strand collection of photographic negatives. Among the music materials received were manuscripts and papers of composers Robert Evett, George Antheil, Irving Fine, Ernest Bloch, Leopold Godowsky, Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco, and Elie Siegmeister. National Public Radio signed an agreement to present to the Library, on a five-year-delayed basis, the complete collection on tape of NPR's cultural programs dating from 1971.

Additions to the atlas and map collections included a group of seventeenth-century maps given by Frances Gore Crow, a collection of Latin American maps from L. F. Guzmán, and from Mrs. George Wallace, a looseleaf manuscript atlas of over a hundred navigation charts of the upper Yukon River.

The inhibiting effect of the current federal income tax law regarding the gift of self-created works to public institutions continued to make itself felt; little manuscript material was given outright by living artists, writers, and composers.

Selection

Because the Selection Office workload remained steady, its staff was able to handle all receipts promptly and to continue weeding operations. In the general collections some forty-two hundred feet of shelf space, or fourteen hundred three-foot shelves, were emptied of forty-nine thousand duplicate volumes no longer needed. Almost twenty-eight thousand of these were in classes D through DX, History Other Than American. One new type of format, nonmusic sound recordings, came under selection purview. Most of them are copyright deposits and many—religious or elementary instruction materials, courses for salesmen, self-help guides, and similar works—are out of scope for the Library of Congress. Those chosen for the collections are now being given printed-card cataloging.

AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

In April 1976 Henriette D. Avram, chief of the MARC Development Office, was appointed special assistant for network development in the Office of the Librarian. With Mrs. Avram went the responsibility for those aspects of the LC automation programs related to national and international projects. The MARC Development Office continued to be responsible for the planning, development, and support of the Core Bibliographic System for the technical processing of materials in the Library. Because automation affects virtually all operations in the Processing Department, parts of MDO's work during the year are reported more fully under other headings in this chapter.

International Activities

The chief and assistant chief of the MARC Development Office participated in two meetings of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) Working Group on Content Designators, devoted to the proposed international communications format for machine-readable records, dubbed UNIMARC. The first meeting, held in Paris in October, considered the first draft of UNIMARC. The second meeting, in Brussels, discussed the second draft and reached final agreement on all major points. The MARC Development Office staff was given the responsibility of preparing the text for the published edition to be issued by IFLA.

The Library of Congress and the National Library of Australia signed an agreement in February for the nonexclusive exchange and distribution of bibliographic data on each country's imprints through their respective MARC distribution services. Similar agreements had already been reached with the Canadian and French national libraries.

James Agenbroad, of the MARC Development Office staff, was one of eight Americans attending a symposium-workshop on planning an Egyptian national scientific and technical information system, held in Cairo in April. He delivered a paper prepared by Mrs. Avram on standards for efficient international exchange of machine-readable bibliographic records.

Studies and Pilot Projects

Under a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. (CLR), an investigation was completed with contractual support to determine the hardware requirements for full implementation of the Core Bibliographic System, which comprises the functions required for technical processing of LC materials and subsequent access to them. The report of the study will provide information necessary for future (1978-80) hardware projections and budget estimates.

The COMARC (Cooperative Machine-Readable Cataloging) project being conducted at the Library under a CLR grant made good progress, despite some slow-up resulting from problems in obtaining usable records from participants. By year's end, tapes were being received via the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) from five of the six participants: Washington State Library, Information Dynamics Corporation, University of Chicago, Cornell University, and Boston Theological Institute. The MARC Editorial Division completed the processing of approximately seven thousand records, and distribution of COMARC records began in April through the MARC Distribution Service.

Together with COMARC records, the machine-readable location reports gathered for the *Register of Additional Locations* (*RAL*) are an important part of the cooperative contribution to a future national bibliographic service. Since 1965 the *Register* has supplemented the *National Union Catalog* by giving additional locations for post-1956 imprints reported by libraries in the United States and Canada. These locations have been keyed into a machine-readable data base that contains twenty-one million reports for approximately 1.75 million titles. Some of the *RAL* reports were received in machine-readable form from the New York Public Library, and the Washington State Library has included location reports in certain categories of records submitted for COMARC. With funds granted by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., the MARC Development Office began a study to identify other machine-readable data bases from which location reports could be obtained to expand the *RAL* file without using printed cards or rekeying reports.

MARC System Developments

The Multiple-Use MARC System (MUMS) is the generalized on-line system that will eventually link the components of the Core Bibliographic System. A great deal of developmental work for MUMS was accomplished in the areas of data management, access control, terminal support and message control, recovery, and support services to users. The first four applications to function under MUMS are the MARC On-line Input System, the Automated Process Information File (APIF), the MARC Search Service, and the *Register of Additional Locations*.

There were several important developments in the MARC On-line Input System. In March the MARC Editorial Division began on-line correction and verification of MARC records using cathode-ray-tube terminals, a procedure which eliminates the long delays of batch system correction. By the end of the fiscal year, 95 percent of the corrections for newly input books were being done on-line. A system to control and monitor the receipt of titles for which LC card numbers were preassigned became operational in the Cataloging in Publication program. Work proceeded on a system for collection of data on-line in place of input by magnetic tape typewriters. At year's end the first phase of the APIF system was in the final stages of testing, and the training of preliminary catalogers in the use of the system had begun. The *Register of Additional Locations* data base was placed on-line for use by the staff of the Library.

Use of the MARC Search Service continued to grow throughout the Processing, Reader Services, and Research departments as well as the Congressional Research Service, the number of known searches averaging about twenty-seven hundred each day.

The MARC Retriever Service also saw heavy use; besides the thirty monthly current-awareness runs, numerous special listings were made for units inside and outside the Library on a wide range of topics, among them wiretapping, Congress and computers, government serials, class P translations, and pre-1901 maps.

Substantial developmental work was done on the programs for the creation of an automated name authority file and on the enhancement of the already-operational subject authority file.

Assisted by personnel from other Library divisions, the MARC Development Office presented an Institute on Automation in the Processing Department of the Library of Congress, March 10-12. The institute, sponsored by the Information Science and Automation Division of the American Library Association, aroused such great interest that ISAD had to turn away as many hopeful registrants as the 250 who could be accommodated.

CATALOGING

A perennial problem in dividing the labor of cataloging among two or more libraries is that of name authorities. Throughout the cooperative cataloging program that was centered in the Library of Congress from 1932 until it was phased out in the 1960s, and also when the current shared cataloging program was established, the Library reserved to itself the final authority for the name forms used as headings in its own catalogs. A small but potentially far-reaching modification in that policy was made in 1976 under the terms of an agreement with the National Library of Canada (NLC) whereby the Library of Congress agreed to accept the form of heading established by NLC for Canadian corporate bodies, not only for input to the CONSER data base but also for use in the LC catalogs. The extensive work put into developing the complex guidelines and procedures required to ensure prompt, orderly exchange of information and the adjustment of cataloging records where needed has provided experience that can be usefully applied to other contemplated arrangements, both national and international.

A shared cataloging arrangement was concluded with the Biblioteka Narodowa in Warsaw under which the Library of Congress will receive advance copies of the bibliographic entries for new titles listed in the Polish national bibliography, *Przewodnik bibliograficzny*.

Cataloging in Publication

The number of publishers participating in the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program passed the one thousand mark during the year. Their output brought to the Library approximately twenty-four thousand titles for CIP processing. Although most of these titles are subsequently duplicated by receipts through such other sources as copyright deposit, CIP has clearly proved its value as an instrument of national bibliographic control by making basic cataloging data available to libraries at an earlier stage than is possible if the initial capture must await receipt of the finished book. National programs patterned after CIP are under development or consideration in Australia, Brazil, Great Britain, Germany, the USSR, and other countries. The Library of Congress and the British Library's Bibliographic Services Division are working together to develop guidelines and procedures for handling the troublesome problem of dual U.S.-British imprints.

Descriptive Cataloging

An important block was added during the year to the edifice that will be the second edition of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* (*AACR*). The revision of chapter 12, "Audiovisual Media and Special Instructional Materials," prepared in the Library of Congress, was published by the American Library Association in September 1975. The advance publication of chapter 12 is expected to give a new impetus to the cataloging of motion pictures, filmstrips, slide sets, sets of transparencies, and other instructional materials. Ben R. Tucker, principal descriptive cataloger, contributed an article describing the background and salient features of the new rules to the summer 1975 issue of *Library Resources and Technical Services.*

Chapter 14 of the *AACR*, "Sound Recordings" was issued as another separate in May 1976. This is not a rewriting but rather a conflation of the original *AACR* text and subsequently approved changes, principally those published in *Cataloging Service*, bulletin 115. It was issued as a convenience to catalogers wanting a single text incorporating all currently valid revisions. A successful effort was made in 1976 to catalog a substantial arrearage of nonmusic sound recordings and put the cataloging of new titles selected for the LC collections on a current basis.

Similar considerations of convenience prompted the arrangement with the American Library Association for the reproduction of all romanization tables approved by ALA and the Library of Congress. These are appearing in successive *Cataloging Service* bulletins beginning with 118, published in the summer of 1976. The tables are printed in alphabetical order in a uniform looseleaf format permitting them to be detached and collected as a set. In addition to new tables for Church Slavic, Georgian, Khmer, Lao, and Pali, the set will include revisions to the Armenian and Hebrew tables. In May 1976 a draft of the table for Ottoman Turkish was mailed to the scholarly community for review and comment.

Subject Headings

Several major changes were made in subject headings. Following a recommendation from the ALA Subject Analysis Committee, the term NEGROES was dropped and replaced by AFRO-AMERICANS for residents of the United States and by BLACKS for those in the rest of the world. The heading ANTIQUES finally entered the vocabulary alongside but not in lieu of ART OBJECTS. The desexing of SALESMEN AND SALESMANSHIP resulted in SALES PERSONNEL and SELLING, and INSUR-

ANCE, SOCIAL and HYGIENE, PUBLIC became more recognizable as SOCIAL SECURITY and PUBLIC HEALTH.

The event of the year was the long-awaited appearance in November 1975 of the eighth edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings.* For the convenience of libraries not needing the entire two-volume work at hand in all operations, the introduction and the portion on subject headings for children's literature were issued as separates. A second edition of *Period Subdivisions under Place Names* was also brought out–the final edition of this publication since all chronological subdivisions under names of places will now appear in the regular quarterlies, cumulations, and future main editions, as will such former "nonprint" headings as chemical and biological names, family names, geographic regions and features, and names of structures. The inclusion of these latter categories will begin to make available to other libraries a hitherto inaccessible and valuable source of headings and references.

Machine-Readable Cataloging

Beginning with 1976 imprints, most of the remaining European languages using the roman alphabet were added to the scope of MARC cataloging. These are Afrikaans, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, Icelandic, Italian, Latin, Norwegian, Romanian, and Swedish, bringing the total number of languages cataloged in machine-readable form to over thirty. As of June 30, 1976, the MARC data base contained 759,053 records for books, films, maps, and serials.

Through the joint effort of the MARC Development Office, Descriptive Cataloging Division, Cataloging Instruction Office, and MARC Editorial Division, records for video recordings and a wider range of instructional materials were also brought into scope with the publication of the revised chapter 12 of the *Anglo-American Cataloging Rules* and completion of the internal support work needed for converting the records.

LC Classification

The past fiscal year saw the completion of two law schedules, K (Law, General) and KE (Law of Canada), both applied to currently received material beginning in the summer of 1976. Considerable progress was made in developing tables for Latin American law (KG-KHV) and German law (KKC); a start was made on the schedule for French law (KKJ).

Changes to existing schedules included a revision of the DA segment for Hungary, removing it from its Austrian captivity. With the creation of a new subclass DJK for Eastern Europe (General), it was no longer necessary to equate that part of the continent with either the Soviet Union or the Balkan Peninsula. The updating of country tables in schedules continued to reflect the world of 1976 instead of 1918.

Through responses to a questionnaire sent to depository libraries late in calendar 1975, the Subject Cataloging Division discovered 327 libraries whose use of the LC classification had been unknown. It is now estimated conservatively that libraries using the LC system number 1,300 in the United States and 200 in other countries.

Decimal Classification Activities

The number of titles classed by the Decimal Classification Division was 94,020, a 6-percent decrease from last year's record figure of 100,302. The decline was due to abnormal staff turnover and cutbacks in funds for overtime.

Developmental work continued on the nineteenth edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification,* projected for publication in 1979. The Decimal Classification Editorial Policy Committee at its March meeting in Albany gave final approval to all draft schedules except 610 (Medical Sciences) and 020 (Library and Information Sciences), subject to the customary editorial refinements. The editor and assistant editor prepared or completed drafts of many tables and schedules, reviewed the radical draft of 780 (Music) prepared in Great Britain, gave advice on the translation of the eighteenth edition into Spanish, and participated in five days of conferences on proposals and plans for computerizing the printing and later the production of the DC system.

Cataloging Instruction

To keep pace with the progressive automation of the Library's cataloging operations, the Cataloging

Instruction Office expanded its programs to include training in on-line searching and conversion of bibliographic information into machine-readable form. Some 190 staff members from four departments were taught to use the MARC Search Service. In June 1976, in cooperation with the MARC Development Office, training in the creation of on-line preliminary catalog records for the Automated Process Information File was initiated. Six formal courses in more conventional cataloging skills were given during the year. The participation in these encompassed fifty-nine employees from ten divisions of the Library.

PROCESSING SERVICES

Another year saw another name for the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS), which in fiscal 1975 had been renamed the Cataloging Distribution Service Division after being known for decades as the Card Division. The change in designation reflected the changing emphases in the role of CDS in the Library of Congress and in the modes of dissemination of catalog information and services to the library community. Although the sale of printed catalog cards continued to decrease from the all-time high of 1968, the percentage of receipts from noncard forms of cataloging–MARC tapes and book catalogs–showed a clear upward trend, as illustrated below:

Percentage of Sales of Cataloging Data

Form	1973	1974	1975	1976
Card	44.3	38.9	32.8	30.6
Noncard	55.7	61.1	67.2	69.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A decline in receipts from the sale of proof sheets was attributable to changes made in this service which enabled customers, effective July 1975, to subscribe at lower cost to selective categories–non-MARC, MARC English, or MARC non-English–instead of complete sets.

Among other new services offered were subscriptions to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* on tape or microform, Canadian MARC book records on tape (to U.S. subscribers only), and tapes containing records generated by the COMARC Pilot Project.

Card Catalogs

The decision to update several LC subject headings encompassing large blocks of entries affected the traditional structure of the Library's catalogs. Physically relocating the cards now under AFRICA, SOUTH to the new SOUTH AFRICA would have required shifting millions of cards and relabeling thousands of drawers in the Official and Main Catalogs, each of which now contains over twenty million cards. The cost of making this and similar changes for HYGIENE, PUBLIC to PUBLIC HEALTH; INSURANCE, SOCIAL to SOCIAL SECURITY and NEGROES to AFRO-AMERICANS or BLACKS was expected to be so high that it was decided to adopt the policy of split files, that is, leaving the cards with the old headings where they are and linking them with appropriate references to the new forms. In an automated environment, headings can be changed with relative ease. In a card catalog, the effect of even such a minor change in spelling as AEROPLANE to AIRPLANE, completed in fiscal 1976, necessitated changing and refiling 15,450 cards in the Official and Main Catalogs. Another expedient to lessen the impact of changes in subject headings is merging cards where the difference between two forms of a subdivision is so slight that the cards file in the same place. This procedure saves making physical changes to the cards.

The Library's catalogs continued to grow apace with the filing of over 2.5 million new cards during the year. Sixty trays were added in the Reader Services Department's Children's Catalog. The Recorded Sound Catalog was increased by 150 trays, the Far Eastern Languages Catalog by 60 and the Law Library Catalog by 300. The redistribution and labeling of trays, including new high-visibility hand-lettered labels for the entire Official Catalog, are making the catalogs much easier to use.

Catalogs in Book Form

The *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects* concluded its existence in 1976 with the appearance of the tenth and final volume of a special quarterly issue for October-December 1974, the last quarter of the period that will be covered by the 1970-74 quinquennial cumulation of the catalog. It was succeeded by the *Subject Catalog*, the first issue, for January-March 1975, appearing in August 1975. To make the *Subject Catalog* a parallel publication to the computer-produced *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, it has undergone some editorial changes. The principal one is the adoption, beginning with the April-June 1976 issue, of the computer filing rules used for *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Benefits of this move are threefold: the user will be able to refer from one to the other without confusion, processing of computer-generated headings for publishing the catalog will be simplified, and the continual revision of editorial policies as the *Subject Catalog* develops toward complete automation will be unnecessary.

The 1975 edition of the *National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections*, the first to be prepared with word-processing equipment, is noteworthy not only for its improved appearance but also for its two volumes, the first the clothbound catalog itself, the second a paperbound index. Present plans are to issue the paperback indexes annually, cumulating them in a permanent casebound index every fifth year.

The eleventh edition of *Symbols of American Libraries* appeared in June. The new edition, produced entirely by computer, is the most complete listing ever published, comprising 12,129 symbols of which 9,384 are valid and 2,745 are variant or obsolete forms. There are two lists, one arranged by symbol, the other by name of institution with 1,960 references from variant names.

The number of cards edited and sent to the publisher of the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints* during the year ran close to a million, bringing the edited portion of the file to "Relief Wings, Inc." By June 30, 1976, the publisher had delivered 449 volumes of the *National Union Catalog* to subscribers. The project staff has vigorously pursued the editing of entries under "United States," the largest heading in the catalog. Work on this part, about 10 percent completed, was begun in advance of earlier sections to permit its publication in proper alphabetical sequence. Editing of "Bible" entries continued on an irregular basis, with the expectation that this segment, for which four volumes have been reserved, will be issued following the letter *Z*.

Published in September 1975, *Newspapers in Microform, 1973* was the first supplement to the two-volume cumulation covering 1948-72, which appeared in 1973. The 1974 supplement was released in March 1976. The disappointing sales of the two supplements raised the possibility of reverting to the practice of publishing cumulative editions only, and these at wider intervals. Although this practice would reduce costs, it would delay the availability of new information by several years. The dilemma exemplifies the ever-present requirement to reconcile bibliographic control of materials with the realities of financing the dissemination of information.

Serials

In fiscal 1976 the Serial Record Division of the Library of Congress, the world's largest serials processing plant, expanded its role in bibliographic control by implementing the Library's participation in the CONSER project and by assuming responsibility for the preparation of LC cataloging data for MARC Serial tapes. At the same time the division carried out its traditional tasks, among them the receipt, recording, and routing of close to 1.4 million issues, making 21,471 new catalog entries, of which 11,491 were given full descriptive cataloging, editing and filing over twenty-eight thousand cards in the serial record, editing twenty-four issues of *New Serial Titles* plus its classed subject arrangement, answering 72,253 reference inquiries, and performing miscellaneous duties as assigned. These housekeeping statistics provide a clue to and perhaps an explanation for the heavy involvement of Serial Record Division staff in virtually all aspects of national and international cooperation related to the bibliographic control of serials. In the course of the year the staff served on committees or participated actively in meetings of such groups as:

ISBD(S) Working Group of IFLA
ANSI Z-39 Subcommittee 40 on Serials Holdings Statements
Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials
RTSD Cataloging Code Revision Committee, ALA
NCLIS Task Force on a National Periodicals System
National Federation of Abstracting and Indexing Services

Bibliographic Name Authority File Working Group of the NBC Advisory Group
ARL-CRL Ad Hoc Committee on the Study of a National Lending Library
IFLA Standing Advisory Committee on Serials

Responding to requests from the field, staff members delivered talks before the Serials Institute sponsored by ALA's Information Sciences and Automation Division in San Francisco, the Pennsylvania Library Association, the Baltimore Chapter of the American Society for Information Science, the Rochester (New York) Regional Research Library Council, and the Institute on Federal Library Resources sponsored by Catholic University. Articles by the staff appeared in the *Drexel Library Quarterly, Library Resources and Technical Services and Title Varies.*

The CONSER project, funded and managed by the Council on Library Resources, Inc., undertook a cooperative effort to build a U.S.-Canadian machine-readable data base of records for serials. While the MARC Development Office continued to coordinate LC participation in the project and to process authenticated CONSER records for the MARC data base, the administrative responsibility for editing and input of MARC Serial records was transferred in January 1976 to the Serial Record Division. In June CONSER became fully operational in the Library of Congress.

Late in 1975, the Council on Library Resources, Inc., made a grant of $165,800 to the Library to support the study, design, and programming needed to integrate CONSER functions with other technical processing activities forming the Library's projected national bibliographic service. The goal of this CONSER II effort is the assumption late in 1977 of full responsibility by the Library of Congress for the management and maintenance of the national serials data base.

The National Endowment for the Humanities and CLR made a grant of $237,200 for fiscal year 1976 to the National Serials Data Program (NSDP) to build a large machine-readable data base of serials in the humanities, as part of the CONSER project. The grant parallels a similar one made the year before by the National Science Foundation for serials in science and technology. The grants support the expansion of NSDP staff to review, revise, and authenticate bibliographic records for serial titles contributed by CONSER participants. As the U.S. National Center of the International Serials Data System, NSDP continued to register U.S. serial publications by assigning an International Standard Serial Number to titles cataloged by the Library of Congress and the National Library of Medicine. By the end of June the program had passed the thirteen thousand mark for U.S. serials.

TECHNICAL PROCESSES RESEARCH

The Technical Processes Research Office (TPR) was created in October 1966 to meet the Library's need for basic research in bibliographic control and to provide a firm foundation for its rapidly expanding cataloging operations. Throughout its ten-year history, TPR's continuing concern was planning the future development of catalog control at the Library of Congress. The office made studies on the growth of the card catalogs, their maintenance, and the means to make them more responsive to change. It analyzed problems in closing card catalogs, investigated alternative solutions, and assessed the effect on users inside and outside the Library of Congress. Even as it studied the problems of the manual card catalog, TPR was also working on the development of the on-line catalog. As the MARC data base grew and progress on the design, development, and implementation of the automated Core Bibliographic System moved the Library steadily toward fully automated bibliographic files, TPR considered the impact of these changes for the Library of Congress and other libraries. What would catalog control be like in an automated environment? What would become of the existing catalogs? What is the relationship of the existing catalogs to the machine data base? These were questions TPR answered in several papers and many speeches, thereby assisting the Library's effort to ensure wide understanding of the consequences of automation for catalog control.

Taking advantage of the growing MARC data base, TPR conducted studies of automated subject searching, including an analysis of the relative efficiency of Dewey decimal classification numbers and LC classification numbers for making machine searches. Another study showed that the Library of Congress and the *British National Bibliography* were highly compatible in their assignment of LC class numbers, LC subject headings, and Dewey decimal class numbers. Studies of the structural characteristics of various bibliographic files were used in

MARC planning to assess the effects of such policy changes as the abandonment of superimposition and to design the Core Bibliographic System. One important early study was on the characteristics of name headings established at the Library of Congress. Another critical study of the process information file and the feasibility of automating it saw fruition several years later in the APIF system.

In its collaboration with the MARC Development Office in the conception and design of the automated Core Bibliographic System, TPR's role was to describe and interpret the goals and procedures of the manual system and ensure that its essential values were preserved and enhanced. Primary attention was focused on the requirments for name and subject files that could serve both as authority files and indexes to the MARC data base. In addition, TPR provided extensive statistical data on the character and growth of the files. As part of the design of APIF, the office undertook the definition of the characteristics of that file's most efficient indexes.

A major contribution was John C. Rather's *Filing Arrangement in the Library of Congress Catalogs*, a set of detailed specifications for arranging entries in book and card catalogs to satisfy a variety of uses with the least possible effort. These new rules were adopted for all computer-produced bibliographic products prepared by the Processing Department. The LIBSKED (Library Sort Key Edit) program to arrange records according to the new filing rules was developed and tested in close cooperation with the MARC Development Office. The program is being used for several computer-produced catalogs and files and is also the basis for the display of records in the Library's on-line search system.

The last major study by TPR, completed in early 1976, was an exhaustive tabulation and analysis of the characteristics of the 570,376 records in the MARC data base as of March 1975. It was an appropriate capstone to ten years of research that had contributed so much to MARC's creation. In April 1976, the functions of the Technical Processes Research Office were transferred to the MARC Development Office.

2

Congressional Research Service

> *Our first duty is to serve our country's Senators and Representatives. But this library is a place of congress in other senses too. Here gather the thoughts and words of earlier Americans, and of spokesmen for all mankind. Here we gather the present to help the future meet in congress with the past.*

Once again substantial increases in workload marked the year for the Congressional Research Service as it responded to a Congress often in contention with the executive branch. Significantly, the heightened demands related mainly to the public policy work of the Congress. The CRS staff handled a total of 291,433 inquiries, a rise of 19.2 percent over the fiscal 1975 total of 244,498—which in turn exceeded the fiscal 1974 figure of 202,344 by 21 percent. Reference inquiries on behalf of constituents decreased from 67,679 in 1975 to 64,345 in 1976, while requests for factual information and previously prepared background reports for use by members and committees increased from 176,819 to 227,088.

The Service's policy analysis and research efforts, particularly in response to committee requests, increased 34 percent, rising from the 709 major projects undertaken in fiscal 1975 to 951 in 1976. More than a hundred of these projects required interdivisional efforts to deal with the multidisciplinary aspects of the subjects investigated: two examples were energy policy formulation and the impact of technology on foreign policy. In all, 146 major projects were undertaken for members and 681 for committees—329 for House, 300 for Senate, and 52 for joint committees.

In the face of the myriad demands on its staff and resources, CRS continued to develop and use innovative automated techniques to maintain timely and responsive service. Key accomplishments in improving CRS information delivery through computer-based files included conversion to electronic photocomposition of the printed *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions,* on-line integration of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV) with the automated legislative and bibliographic files, distribution from the Major Issues System of 96,841 copies of issue briefs ordered by 715 different member and committee offices of the House and Senate, and automated production of *Major Legislation of the 94th Congress.* Other significant developments were a commitment to extend the Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service to the full membership of the House and Senate (74 member offices were receiving the service as of June 30, 1976), development of microfiche files to allow more efficient distribution of photocopies of cited articles to subscribers, and increased utilization of audiovisual technologies and equipment in preparing synchronized sound-slide briefings.

Highlights of the accomplishments of the individual divisions and further description of new developments and services are discussed in the following pages.

NEW SERVICES AND DEVELOPMENTS

In the hearings leading up to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and in the act itself, emphasis was placed on the importance of innovative methods of research and information transfer in the service of the Congress. Some of the measures taken to strengthen CRS research and communication capabilities during 1976 are described in this section.

Interdisciplinary Research Activities

Interdisciplinary research on a wide range of issues before the Congress culminated in the initiation of 101 major projects involving two or more of the Service's research divisions and completion of 74 during the year. In response to increasing congressional concern over issues involving women, an interdivisional team was established to coordinate research and facilitate internal exchange of information. Special efforts during the year—in addition to the interdisciplinary activities mentioned in connection with the work of the Senior Specialists Division—included consultations with the Joint Committee on Arrangements for the Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the United States of America relating to a project highlighting the accomplishments of women in Congress and reports for and continuing consultation with staff of committees assessing legislation to consolidate existing federal programs promoting women's rights and opportunities.

An interdivisional task force on privacy studied reorganization and reenactment of the federal criminal code. The complex interrelationships between energy and other national policies—the economic effects of energy decisions, for example—demanded interdisciplinary analysis. An additional factor in energy policy formulation related to executive branch reorganization, requiring an understanding not only of energy options but also of public administration theory and practice. Among other areas investigated by interdivisional teams were lobbying, financial disclosures by government officials, intelligence oversight, and protection of the environment. Analysts in two divisions collaborated on studies for the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on relationships between governments and petroleum industries in Indonesia, France, and Canada.

The Congressional Research Service continued to use its contracting authority for interdisciplinary research projects as well as seminars and workshops. Examples included a contribution to a CRS study of U.S. participation in international organizations; reports on the economic structure of the petroleum industry, transportation of nuclear commodities in the United States, and computer models of officer strength of U.S. military services under several policy alternatives; workshops on the National Environmental Policy Act, capital and labor requirements of the U.S. fishing industry, and government organization for energy affairs; and seminars on the effects of industrial concentration on industry performance, issues in monetary policy for the Congress, and the unemployment problems of young adults.

Interdisciplinary work also accounted for much of the increase in graphics services provided to Congress. Requests from members rose by only 8.3 percent but requests from committees by 61.9 percent. A total of 279 were received during fiscal 1976, an increase of 31.6 percent from the fiscal 1975 total of 212. Of the 1,339 individual graphics items required to answer these requests, 97.4 percent or 1,304 were prepared by an outside graphics firm under the supervision of the CRS visual information specialist; for example, several charts and maps were done in conjunction with the CRS interdivisional team on intelligence oversight for the Senate Select Committee to Study Governmental Operations with Respect to Intelligence Activities.

Futures Research Developments

The growing number of requests for futures information and analysis, consultation, forecasts, and assistance at hearings resulted in the creation more than a year ago of the Futures Research Group as a part of the Science Policy Research Division. During fiscal 1976 this unit, besides functioning as a congressional research and information resource in itself, continued to encourage and support the development of futures research capabilities on the part of analysts in all CRS research divisions and ad hoc interdivisional teams. In this connection an important function of the Futures Research Group was providing CRS, congressional, and General Accounting Office staff with training in futures research and forecasting methodologies by means of seminars, conferences, formal courses, and individual consultation. Assistance was also given to the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future.

A number of major studies by the Futures Group were completed or in process for members and committees of both houses. Several of these studies were published as committee prints or CRS Multilithed reports; they covered such topics as foreign economic policies, computer simulation methods to aid national growth policy formulation, and the futures planning and forecasting activities of state governments.

The development of a futures information system was begun during the year. Projected to include a bibliographical file, a directory of organizations and resource persons, forecasts of emerging issues, and trend data series, this system was designed to amplify existing CRS research, documentation, and reference information systems.

Ocean Research

Much attention was devoted during the year to a subject area of increasing policy significance: control of the world's ocean and seabed resources and access to them. In addition to the large volume of inquiries handled by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division on such international relations aspects as the Law of the Sea Conference and numerous other congressional scientific and engineering requests responded to by the Science Policy Research Division, the Ocean and Coastal Resources Project, a special CRS unit, continued to engage in significant ocean research activities.

Project members completed studies—most of them for publication as committee prints—on Soviet ocean activities, ocean dumping, outer continental shelf leasing procedures, effects of offshore oil and gas development on the coastal zone, oil spill liability law, energy facility siting, energy facilities in the coastal zone, U.S. domestic oil and gas supply from 1974 to 1985, outer continental shelf oil and gas developments, and marine fisheries. They also participated in congressional briefings on such issues as extended fisheries jurisdiction and were consulted by members and committee staff on several legislative proposals.

In addition, the project staff prepared legislative histories of the National Environmental Policy Act and the Coastal Zone Management Act and analytical reports on the National Advisory Committee on Oceans and Atmosphere, congressional marine science policy statements, and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act amendments. Its members also played an important role in organizing and directing the Ocean Forum, an informal group of lawyers and other persons concerned with ocean policy.

Seminar and Briefing Programs for Members and Staff

Eight seminars for members of Congress, presented by CRS with the cooperation of the Brookings Institution, were attended by 193 members. The programs covered a variety of topics: American voters and how they see the critical issues, foreign policy, crime prevention and law enforcement, economic performance and the structure of the economy, the 1977 budget, the future for nuclear energy, congressional oversight of intelligence, and media, voters, and politics. Both the member seminars and a similar series conducted for senior congressional staff featured experts of national prominence in their respective fields.

The eleven congressional staff seminars held during the fiscal year, also covered a broad range of subjects: handgun control, fiscal crises of the cities, economic issues before the 94th Congress, tax policies and reform, national transportation policies, the future of nuclear power, economic performance and the structure of the economy, the 1977 budget, criminal code reform, the federal judicial system, and financing the social security system. Congressional staff attendance totaled 620 at these seminars.

In conjunction with the acting director, the Government Division was responsible for the design and management of monthly seminars on national growth and development for members, congressional staff, and staff of congressional support agencies that have attracted consistent audiences of about forty to sixty persons since 1973. The Information Sciences Section of the Science Policy Research Division developed and conducted for the Congressional Budget Office a special seminar on state legislative fiscal and budgetary information systems.

Plans were under way during fiscal 1976 for an extensive program of services to newly elected members of the 95th Congress in December 1976 and January 1977, building upon but extending beyond previous biennial efforts of this kind. Principal features of this program were two projected series of seminars: a week-long series to be conducted jointly with the Institute of Politics, Harvard University, at Cambridge in December, addressing both legislative process and policy issues; and a three-day series covering energy and the environment, welfare, national health care programs, fiscal and monetary policies, national defense, and major international issues, to be held jointly with the Brookings Institution at a conference center near Washington in January.

The 648-page committee print *Legislative Oversight and Program Evaluation,* published in May 1976 by the Subcommittee on Oversight Procedures of the Senate Government Operations Committee, was the result of a seminar sponsored by CRS at the request of the committee and coordinated by the Service's Office of Special Programs. The study contained articles by several CRS analysts and by representatives of five Senate and House committees, a senator's office, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, the Office of Management and Budget, the Office of Education, and a commercial research organization.

In addition to its continuing program of member and staff orientation on CRS services and apart from the large volume of briefings and consultations on public policy issues provided by analysts of the research divisions for members and committees, the Office of Special Programs organized thirty-eight briefings for eighty-seven representatives of sixty congressional offices who expressed interest in learning more about CRS as part of the user feedback survey conducted in December 1975. The congressional offices represented included forty of House members, twelve of Senate members, four of House committees, three of Senate committees, and one congressional party group. Sixteen CRS staff members, on a rotating basis, conducted the briefing sessions.

Surveys of CRS Activities

The evaluation of services performed by CRS in relation to those of other congressional support agencies received considerable attention throughout the year. As part of a series of reports on the facilities, services, and interrelationships of the Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Congressional Research Service, General Accounting Office (GAO), and Office of Technology Assessment (OTA), the Task Force on Information Resources of the House Commission on Information and Facilities issued in June 1976 a committee print containing separate reports on the Library of Congress as a whole and on the Congressional Research Service. These were background information reports prepared for the task force by the Library and CRS and were to be followed by publication of a task force management study of CRS.

Responding to a request from the chairman of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Computers of the House Administration Committee, CRS prepared a report, *Library of Congress Information Resources and Services for the U.S. House of Representatives,* published in April 1976 as a 110-page committee print. In May 1976 the Subcommittee on Computer Services of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration requested that CRS collaborate with the subcommittee staff in conducting an in-depth survey of SCORPIO users within the Senate to provide a basis for evaluating strengths and weaknesses of CRS automated support services.

In addition to these and other surveys conducted by congressional bodies, CRS initiated a review of its legislative documentation activities and completed a feedback survey designed to measure the degree of users' satisfaction with work prepared for them, particularly the products of the research divisions. The staff also participated in a survey conducted by the Subcommittee on Services to Congress of the Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning.

Working Relationships with Other Agencies

The aforementioned oversight activities encouraged further development of a pattern of interagency relationships that had been forming (in the case of CRS and GAO) since the enactment of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and especially since the subsequent establishment of OTA and CBO. The acting director of CRS served as the first chairman of a new coordinating group of these four congressional support agencies.

During fiscal 1976 the Congressional Research Service took on new responsibilities in coordinating cooperative programs and monitoring research activities of the congressional support agencies. Particularly noteworthy was the development of the computer-based Research Notification System, created at the direction of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Under this system, CRS became the reporting center for all major research by CBO, GAO, OTA, and CRS itself. A computerized monthly directory listing all new projects initiated, current research, and research completed by the four legislative agencies during the preceding six months is submitted to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees. The directory has helped to eliminate unnecessary duplication of research and enhance interagency cooperation.

AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

With a growing annual workload which in fiscal 1976 exceeded 291,400 congressional requests, CRS continued to develop and apply a number of automated techniques and services to improve the quality and timeliness of its transfer of information to the Congress. These included, but were not limited to, various computerized applications accomplished with assistance from the Library's Information Systems Office.

In the area of automation, CRS offered Congress such services as information retrieval through cathode-ray-tube (CRT) or typewriter terminals, systems analysis, and programming. Automation was also used in various ways to strengthen the research capabilities of CRS analysts. Direct applications were headed by what had become the best-known automated service to the Congress: the provision and maintenance of on-line legislative, issue-analytical, bibliographic, and other information files for direct congressional access through the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system. After more than a year's intensive study and evaluation, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration in the summer of 1975 began installation of CRT terminals throughout the Senate. By the end of fiscal 1976 this work had been virtually completed, with ninety-three CRT terminals in member offices and another twenty-two in Senate and various committee offices.

At the same time, CRS continued to work closely with the House Commission on Information and Facilities in the establishment of an experimental network linking the computers of the House Information Systems with those of the Library of Congress. Cathode-ray-tube terminals were installed in some thirty House offices. These terminals were connected with House computers but had access by means of SCORPIO to CRS data files through a computer-to-computer high-speed communications link. The Information Systems Group in the CRS Office of Special Programs trained House network participants in all SCORPIO procedures.

In addition to the thirty offices participating in the experimental network by the end of the fiscal year more than seventy additional House offices had installed dial-up terminals of their own and were regularly searching data files via SCORPIO. Personnel of the CRS Information Systems Group not only trained staff members of these offices but also handled trouble-shooting calls for them.

Congressional Research Service files to which SCORPIO provides access include digests of all public legislation introduced in the 93d and 94th Congresses; a bibliographic citation file containing references from 1974 to the present to articles in several thousand journals and many hundreds of congressional, executive branch, United Nations, and other public documents, as well as other documents bearing on questions of public policy; and a Major Issues System file which, at the end of the fiscal year, contained 222 issue briefs—concise, analytical papers on major public policy topics. The issue briefs, comprising background information, legislative summaries, detailed chronologies, and references to the professional literature, were prepared by subject specialists of the eight CRS research divisions and then edited and processed into the computer system by the Issue Briefs Unit of the Office of Special Programs. They were constantly monitored for currency and updated whenever circumstances required.

Access by CRS to data bases and data manipulation capabilities developed outside of the Library continued to expand. Use of these capabilities was intended primarily to facilitate the Service's research activities. Extensive bibliographic data bases in the Lockheed and Systems Development Corporation's commercial information systems were acquired by subscription on an experimental basis. Use of MEDLINE, JURIS, and the *New York Times* Information Bank continued, the last employed also for direct congressional support in the CRS reference centers in the Rayburn House and Russell Senate Office Buildings. Three research divisions expanded their use of commercially available econometric and education modeling systems as well as facilities for the analysis of survey research data. One division launched an extensive effort to identify computer-based sources containing information to support futures research and analysis.

Several by-products were derived from the on-line files within SCORPIO. The *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* (or *Bill Digest*), published by statutory mandate since 1935, continued to be compiled by computer from the on-line file. New accessions to the bibliographic citation file were screened each week and matched against interest profiles submitted by CRS researchers and the staffs of all congressional committees and member offices; bibliographic cards, individually made up by interest profile, were distributed to these researchers and congressional offices. Plans for fiscal 1977 call for extending this Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service to all interested offices in the House and Senate. Finally, another publication, *Major Legislation of the 94th Congress,* formerly prepared manually each month, was integrated with the Major Issues System for automatic updating and printout on a regular and more timely schedule.

A new emphasis was added in the collaborative support of a major committee when the Information Systems Office placed into production software specially adapted for the use of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Based upon programs developed for the CRS bibliographic citation file, the new system provided for the committee's own indexing thesaurus as well as other information and document control files to be kept on-line in the Library's computers. Appropriate security controls were designed to prevent access to committee files by unauthorized users; at the same time, the committee staff was enabled to make full use of the SCORPIO system for better control and utilization of its own files. It was anticipated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration that the work done for the Foreign Relations Committee might provide a model for similar efforts on behalf of other committees in the Senate.

The Information Systems Group continued to perform a variety of short-range systems analysis and programming services for various congressional offices. One program was written to enable a House committee to calculate the availability of certain federal assistance funds to some 430 geographic regions. Systems analysis support was given to the Office of Technology Assessment to help establish a file of technical consultants. A special program was written to enable a Senate office to process a computer tape and replicate some reports no longer available from the original source. Another program was written to assist the CRS Economics Division in analytical processing of survey and reporting data needed for a committee print.

Of major interest and support to the overall effort was the rapidly changing field of word-processing technology. For several years CRS had employed various off-line word-processing systems to enable the research division to produce written products faster and with less drudgery. During fiscal 1976 many CRS reports were composed, reviewed, edited, and revised with the use of word processors that greatly increased the productivity of research and support staff.

Exploration of the potential of audiovisual techniques and equipment in enhancing the delivery of information was greatly expanded during the year. In response to a request from the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Computers of the House Administration Committee, CRS contracted for the production of three prototype audiovisual treatments of the food stamp issue, using videotape and 16-mm and super-8-mm sound film. These experimental products were well received by the sponsor and were used by the House Agriculture Committee in preparing for hearings on food stamp legislation. Another contractor, in collaboration with the CRS Environment and Natural Resources Division, prepared a sound-slide briefing on solid waste management for the House Committee on Science and Technology.

HIGHLIGHTS OF DIVISION WORK

To serve the Congress well, CRS is organized in ten divisions, each with its own area of specialization. The present need for interdivisional, interdisciplinary studies has been discussed earlier in this chapter. Here the work of the individual divisions during fiscal 1976 is described.

American Law Division

More than twenty-one thousand requests, almost a third more than the number received in fiscal 1975, were handled by the American Law Division. As in the past, they covered a wide range of subjects and of legal and constitutional issues from the context of alleged monopolies in communications and energy production and supply to the fishing rights of citizens of various countries. Still others—for example, the attempted Arab boycott of companies doing business with Israel—required interpretations of both international and domestic law. Many involved federal and state laws, amendments to them, or attempts to enact new legislation to curb crime, further civil rights, or balance the public right to know with an individual's right to privacy. Many other inquiries dealt with the power of Congress to secure information from executive branch agencies and from the private sector and with the question of how to implement that congressional right through court action.

Answering these inquiries dealing with Congress as an institution was perhaps the most significant work of the division during the year. The division's assistance was requested by several committees in connection with efforts to compel government officials or private individuals to provide information needed to carry out committee oversight functions. Aid was also sought by committees that had secured confidential information and then discovered that an unauthorized person had made it public. Other questions involved the authority of courts and grand juries to obtain information from members of Congress or congressional officers and staff. Still others dealt with such situations as alleged conflicts of interest, which raised legal or ethical questions.

Committee prints dealing with various aspects of constitutional and statutory requirements of federal and state election laws were prepared for both the House Administration and Senate Rules and Administration Committees, and a definitive study of the constitutional and statutory requirements for presidential elections, prepared at the request of the Secretary of the Senate, was published as a Senate document. Other significant work concerned such areas of domestic law as consumer protection, banking, and regulation of commercial transactions. A notable development was the increase in the number of projects that involved more than one type of law: for example, those occasioned by aspects of multinational operations, the Arab boycott, and the proposed cartel of nuclear-power-producing nations.

The major work in criminal law involved a continuing treatment of S. 1, the recodification and revision of the federal criminal code. Members and the Judiciary Committees of the two houses sought both informational and analytical responses with respect to numerous provisions of the bill. Other questions of continuing importance were capital punishment, electronic surveillance, governmental intrusions into citizen privacy, and civil rights issues. The relatively new controversy of sex discrimination occupied much time, with questions ranging from the proposed equal rights amendment to the effect of enacted legislation barring sex discrimination in educational institutions receiving federal funds. Watergate continued to command attention as the division analyzed and dealt with a number of proposals to create in the executive branch special prosecutor offices capable of ferreting out official corruption. The regulatory reform issue dominated divisional efforts in administrative law. Much time was spent on questions related to the Freedom of Information Act. The division also dealt with numerous Indian controversies, among them, treaty rights, hunting and fishing disputes with the states, and state-federal criminal law jurisdiction.

Economics Division

Congressional interest in economic matters was very active throughout the year. The Economics Division cleared a record total of 17,085 requests for economic analysis and information, nearly 8,000 of them carrying a rush label. Areas of interest to Congress included tax reform, the New York City fiscal crisis, reform of financial institutions, mass transit, the continuing high rate of unemployment, energy economics and oil company divestiture, foreign trade and export taxes, and housing. The division invested a great portion of its research effort in support of the House Banking, Currency, and Housing Committee, the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee, and the Budget Committees of both houses.

The recession resulted in a heavy workload in the labor economics area, requiring research particularly in the areas of unemployment, selected labor-management issues including common situs picketing, and the continuing debate on public employee labor relations. There was a substantial growth in the number of inquiries requesting research and information in the field of regional economics, a rapidly developing discipline dealing with the interaction of factors such as investments, jobs, income, internal migration, and shifting economic bases within and among regions of the United States.

Major project work for congressional committees increased substantially this year. Included were studies of federal grant-in-aid programs that use population as a factor in allocating funds, financial institutions and the nation's economy, economic effect of changes in the investment tax credit, public interest issues facing selected regulatory agencies, and macro-economic effects of deregulation of natural gas. Other reports included an analysis of the tax expenditure budget, characteristics of the world tanker transportation industry, an economic analysis of alternative fiscal policies, and issues connected with the proposed fiscal 1977 budget for all the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

Appearing in committee prints were division studies on the impact of petroleum divestiture on the national economy, a summary of testimony on the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, federal leasing of petroleum on the outer continental shelf, financial regulatory agency reform, and an evaluation of selected subsidized housing programs. On an anticipatory basis, reports were prepared for congressional users on such subjects as revenue sharing, the national debt, reform of federal estate and gift tax laws, and the Humphrey-Hawkins bill. A summary report, updated periodically, provided information on more than forty selected economic topics before the Congress.

A continuing source of special assistance for many requests was the monitoring and operating of the Service's automated economic information systems, including economic time series, econometric models of the U.S. economy, and computerized graphics services. These were used in analyses of fiscal policy, development of the probable economic effects of proposed legislation, and estimation of the impact of alternative monetary policies, as well as for a variety of other inquiries relating to the U.S. economy.

The division used CRS contracting authority for several studies. Some of these dealt with implications of a New York City default, the Washington, D.C., Metro System, and the structure and behavior of the oil industry.

Education and Public Welfare Division

Dominating the research effort of the Education and Public Welfare Division during fiscal year 1976 were Medicare and Medicaid reform, the development of health manpower legislation, busing and desegregation, higher education, manpower programs, the impact aid program, vocational education, pension programs, gun control, aspects of criminal code reform, aging amendments, and food stamp legislation.

Committee staff work took a substantial part of the time of division analysts. Medicare and Medicaid performance proposals, major health legislation, and the Medicare deadline amendments developed into major concerns for the division specialists in health. Education analysts continued their close relationship with the committees and subcommittees responsible for legislation related to education of the handicapped, vocational education, higher education, and education in the arts and humanities, as well as to the problems of busing and desegregation. Support was provided by division crime analysts to committee staff during all phases of pending legislation on assistance to victims of crime and the reauthorization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. Illegal aliens, Western Hemisphere legislation, and the resettlement of refugees from Indochina concerned specialists in immigration. Food stamp programs became a major committee concern for division specialists in income maintenance. Research assistance was also provided on such matters as unemployment compensation, social security financing, child care services, and veterans' affairs.

Support to committees frequently resulted in congressional publications. Such assistance was provided in the areas of Medicaid, renal dialysis benefits under Medicare, nursing homes, major health manpower legislation, reimbursement of the providers of health service, federal Indian education programs, individual retirement accounts, federal responsibility and programs for the elderly, the National School Lunch Act, and the District of Columbia police and firemen's pension program.

Because of increased congressional demand for sophisticated program knowledge, survey research was employed in several projects involving the administration of federally aided vocational education programs, child welfare agencies, supplemental security income, and individual retirement. A fifty-state survey of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program was conducted for the House Government Operations Committee.

Computer support also proved to be a valuable tool in several projects, including analyses of complicated education grant programs—for example, the Basic Educational Opportunity Grants—as well as projections of the effect of criminal code reform legislation on the federal prison population and examination of cost reports of one thousand Medicare hospitals to develop a new reimbursement strategy for the Medicare program.

Response to an increasing number of requests for basic information was facilitated by approximately fifty new monographs in Multilithed form and twelve new issue briefs.

Environment and Natural Resources Division

Pollution, energy, agriculture, and use and conservation of resources were major legislative concerns of the staff of the Environment and Natural Resources Division. Congressional committees relied on the division to supply detailed policy analysis in these areas and consulted with experts in the division on major legislative and oversight initiatives. The division completed 111 major projects during the year, 28 of which were published as congressional documents.

Analysts in pollution control worked closely with the Subcommittee on Environment and the Atmosphere of the House Science and Technology Committee. Resulting projects included studies on low-level pollutants, sulfates in the atmosphere, inadvertent modification of the upper atmosphere, ozone depletion, and ocean dumping. Other committees were given major reports on the Clean Air Act, flue gas desulfurization, amendments to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Kepone incident. The energy crisis continued to dominate the work of division specialists in fuels and minerals. The research staff carried out policy analysis, provided assistance to the legislative process, and supplied background information on such issues related to energy policy as oil pricing and technology development, natural gas regulation, nuclear policy, the role of conservation, and the increased use of coal.

Among a number of studies prepared by natural resources management analysts was a lengthy report on the policy associations between land use and energy submitted to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee as part of a series of studies dealing with interrelationships between land resources and various national policy issues. These researchers also worked closely with congressional committees and members on several aspects of public land management, including the development of an organic act for the Bureau of Land Management, legislation governing the management of national forest resources, and national park policy. Other issues were aquaculture, endangered species, the operations of the environmental impact statement process under the Environmental Policy Act, and a range of water use and conservation topics. The division received more than a thousand requests from Congress during the year on water resources policy.

The food and agriculture specialists of the division complied with nearly twelve hundred requests, fourteen of which resulted in major projects. These projects, several involving cooperation with other CRS divisions, centered on such issues as the budget of the Department of Agriculture, the effect of climatic variation on agricultural production, rural development, the programming of exports under Public Law 480, operation and management of the Farmers Home Administration, sugar programs, and U.S. agriculture in world power politics.

A small staff created to provide research and analyses specifically keyed to oversight and appropriations processes completed fifteen major projects, some involving research tasks associated with oversight hearings on the Alaska oil pipeline, hearing assistance for the Legislative Subcommittees of both the Senate and House Appropriations Committees, and a budget report and manual for planning and guiding subcommittee oversight activity for the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

The new congressional budget process generated increasing analytical requirements, including a summary analysis of the fiscal 1977 national defense budget and reports on the contribution of Defense Department expenditures to nondefense public purposes and on federal budget policy with regard to the effect of inflation in the Department of Defense operation and maintenance account. The division supported the Senate Budget Committee in preparing for and conducting hearings that sought to establish the linkage between national security policy and the derivation of defense missions and force requirements.

Increased assistance was provided to the Armed Services Committees. The division assisted in hearings on a bill which authorizes the president to order up to fifty thousand members of the Selective Reserve to active duty during periods other than war or national emergency to augment the active forces in carrying out operational missions. It also gave continuing support to ongoing review of proposed legislation, prepared reports for use by both committees and members in their consideration of the fiscal 1977 defense authorization bill, and sponsored a briefing for members and their staffs on a report concerning the pros and cons of nuclear power for naval surface ships, given by its GAO authors. *The United States/Soviet Military Balance,* a study by the senior specialist in national defense distributed as a Senate Armed Services Committee print, received widespread attention and praise.

Defense analysts and European experts worked together on a set of sensitive hearings on U.S. policy relating to the first use of nuclear weapons, and three analysts committed several months to the two select committees conducting investigations of the intelligence community. Division research also reflected increased congressional interest in military assistance and arms sales to other countries.

As a continuing effort, the division supported both the House International Relations Committee and the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations by providing substantive assistance for hearings dealing with future choices for U.S. foreign policy and by preparing analyses of U.S. international information and cultural progams and activities, the feasibility of military seizure of oil fields, the dispute over the western Sahara, the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China, the implications of Communist participation in European governments, and other subjects.

Background briefings and support memorandums were prepared for hearings on missing U.S. personnel in Southeast Asia and also on amnesty or clemency for draft evaders and deserters. The United Nations resolution equating Zionism with racism and political actions in Unesco and the International Labor Organization spurred a large number of requests and a major study of all international organizations in which the United States participates. The study is expected to continue through the next year.

Many requests on international aspects of oceans and fisheries were prompted by the Law of the Sea Conference and legislation to extend the fisheries jurisdiction of the United States to 200 miles. The world food crisis, terrorism, and proposals for a new international economic order were also subjects of increasing concern, and the division continued to work closely with the two congressional foreign policy committees in monitoring reports required by law from the executive branch.

Among the subjects of other major studies were trends in the allocation of defense resources for the Senate Budget Committee's Defense Task Force, a series of analytical background papers on NATO for the Senate Armed Services Committee, activities of the USIA and the cultural and educational exchange programs of the Department of State, and comparative trends in U.S. and Soviet naval shipbuilding.

Government Division

The work of the Government Division in fiscal 1976 was characterized by expansion and improvement of services traditionally supplied to Congress, the addition of new services, and increased production of policy analysis. Services to committees continued to expand in both scope and usefulness, not only in the preparation of analytical reports and background papers but also in consultations and conferences with staff. An important indicator of the division's work in these regards was its record on major projects, of which 174 were initiated and 116 completed during the year.

A significant new capability for dealing with requests relating to surveys and public opinion was achieved through the addition of survey research specialists, expanded collections, and developing contacts with survey research centers. Work in these fields extended from simple reference responses about specific public opinion polls to evaluations of the usefulness of survey results and assistance in constructing and conducting surveys.

On three occasions the division entered into contracts for outside services on special projects. Two of these were for evaluative reports on sampling techniques and methods of statistical analysis, and the third was related to a seminar in the series on national growth policy that CRS has been sponsoring for several years.

The Translating Section, now with capability in fifteen foreign languages, answered 1,656 congressional requests in fiscal 1976; a growing proportion of these came from committees. Much of the material translated was of a complicated technical, scientific, legal, or diplomatic nature. The translators also occasionally served as interpreters for members.

Increased interest in congressional oversight of executive agencies resulted in requests from a wide range of committees, as well as from individual members, for advice on oversight techniques and methodology, current practices, and available resources. Policy analyses of executive branch reorganization and regulatory reform were prepared in support of hearings held by some ten committees and subcommittees in the two chambers. Division analysts also provided assistance to the Commission on the Operation of the Senate and to the new Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. Additionally, staff assistance was rendered in the creation and organization of the Commission on Federal Paperwork.

Investigations of the intelligence community generated many inquiries about the governmental implications of secret and confidential funding and proposals for restructuring the U.S. national intelligence effort. Race relations, minority rights, various aspects of equal opportunity, and the administration of the Freedom of Information Act and the Privacy Act continued to demand much attention. Congressional interest in Indian affairs centered around review of programs affecting Indians, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, federal recognition of additional Indian tribes, and legal jurisdictional overlaps between tribes and the federal and state authorities. Congressional committees concerned with lobbying disclosure legislation were given assistance encompassing each aspect of the legislative process from hearings to drafting of proposed legislation, committee markup, report, and floor consideration.

An upsurge of interest in religion in the nation resulted in sufficient inquiries to warrant the designation of a specialist in the humanities and religion, who was also active in preparing Bicentennial papers concerned with the influence of religious beliefs and institutions on American political and cultural life.

Science Policy Research Division

All or part of forty-two committee prints, in addition to twenty-six Multilithed CRS monographs, were prepared by Science Policy Research Division analysts during the course of the fiscal year.

Analysts in life sciences produced a major report on the role of the federal government in human nutrition research as well as a series of reports on related subjects of child and infant nutrition and on diet and disease. Other studies reviewed legislation on medical devices and issues and developments in chemical and biological warfare. Policy and behavioral science specialists worked at every stage on the successful development of a new formalized structure for national science policy and its implementation–from preparation of reports through hearings to legislation. Related work included a basic reference volume, *Interagency Coordination of Scientific Research and Development: The Federal Council for Science and Technology*, and the third edition of *Science Policy–A Working Glossary*, both issued as House Science and Technology Committee prints.

Another major study, made possible by the use of computer data bases, dealt with a survey and analysis of federal statutory provisions for nonmilitary research and development. A comprehensive annotated bibliography was prepared on science and technology in the People's Republic of China. Hearings on technology transfer to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were summarized and analyzed. Division specialists in physical and materials sciences made an extensive study of the National Science Foundation's programs in precollege science education, produced a number of studies on materials policy issues and on materials legislation in the 94th Congress, and assisted in compiling and writing a reader on agricultural research and development.

Information science analysts of the division prepared several committee prints, including one on computers and Social Security numbers in relation to the problems of privacy and security. There was a wide demand for their report on federal management of scientific and technical information technology. They also prepared a study of legislative perspectives on the government's use of information technology. Analysts in engineering and aerospace produced several major reports on such issues as aircraft collision avoidance technologies and the possibility of intelligent life elsewhere in the universe, as well as a 536-page revised reference handbook called *Energy Facts II*, issued as a House Science and Technology Committee print. Division staff also prepared a handbook with biographic and statistical information on all astronauts and cosmonauts, past and present, a compilation of readings on international cooperation in energy research and development, and studies of government ownership of synthetic fuel plants and of making synthetic fuel from coal.

Interdivisional work to which division staff contributed included preparation of a committee print on the effects of chronic exposure to low levels of pollutants in the atmosphere, extensive analytical and consultative committee assistance during hearings on the effects of sulfates in the atmosphere, and intensive support of appropriations hearings on federal health programs. Specialists in earth sciences prepared a major study on the potential of polar energy resources, a study on ocean manganese nodules, a committee print summarizing ocean affairs in the 93d Congress, and the greater part of a study on the effects of offshore oil and gas development in the coastal zone. They also participated as advisers in hearings on geothermal energy and filled a similar role for some of the members of the House Ad Hoc Select Committee on Outer Continental Shelf.

Senior Specialists Division

During fiscal 1976 senior specialists strengthened their high-level research support to congressional offices. Through research and administrative relationships with other divisions and through ad hoc interdisciplinary teams, they also played a growing role in unifying the Service, coordinating the major project activities of many divisions and interdivisional groups and influencing the direction and emphasis of the overall CRS research effort.

This role was aptly illustrated by the publication in June 1976 of a widely acclaimed 492-page study, *Science, Technology, and Diplomacy in the Age of Interdependence.* The fifteenth and final committee print in a six-year series of studies of the interaction of science and technology with foreign policy, sponsored by the House Committee on International Relations, this volume was prepared by the two senior specialists who had served as director and associate director of the series. Three other senior specialists and seven other research analysts from four CRS divisions contributed to the fifteen-volume series, which the committee planned to use as the basis of future hearings aimed at legislative action.

Among other studies coordinated and contributed to by senior specialists were *Soviet Space Programs for the Period 1971-75; Soviet Ocean Policy;* and *The Soviet Economy in a New Perspective.* Each of these volumes was prepared for a different committee for release as a committee print. Energy and food policy were also subjects of collective and individual studies by various senior specialists, some with direct effect on legislation. Research on such issues as those relating to the science adviser to the president, divestiture of the oil companies, and the military balance between the United States and the USSR had significant use.

Important advisory service was rendered by CRS senior specialist lawyers in legislative areas ranging from tax to constitutional law. Continuing interest in the new budgetary process kept a number of senior specialists occupied with the reestablishment of the congressional budgetary role. Major changes in water resource legislation and policy made related areas a focus of congressional interest and senior specialist activity. Interest in employment, centering on the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1976 (Humphrey-Hawkins bill), also led to a series of critiques and analyses.

Senior specialists also served Congress by temporarily heading the staffs of new permanent or temporary committees—in fiscal 1976, the House Budget Committee and the Temporary Select Committee to Study the Senate Committee System. There were other temporary assignments; for example, a senior specialist was detailed to help the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs through critical hearings on assessments related to international monetary policy changes.

Senior specialists also arranged and conducted seminars and briefings for members and staff—for example, a new formal series on foreign policy trends; played a leading role in plans to publish a selective volume on public policy issues for the orientation of new members of the 95th Congress; and briefed delegations from Congress to foreign countries. A senior specialist recently attended several international meetings in four countries of Eastern Europe as a representative of the Joint Economic Committee.

Congressional Reference Division

The 60-percent growth in the workload of the Congressional Reference Division over the past four years reflects the rising demand of the Congress for reference and information service. Highlights of the past year were a 20-percent increase in reference requests handled by the division and a dramatic upsurge in the use of the Congressional Reading Room and reference centers by members of Congress, their families, and staff. During fiscal 1976, members and committees generated 69 percent of the division's workload while constituent requests continued to decline, accounting for less than one-third. Division staff cleared more than 181,853 congressional requests, or some 62 percent of the CRS total for the year. The inquiry workload was particularly heavy in the spring and reached a peak of 20,700 requests in March, almost half of them handled on a rush basis.

During the past year there was increased emphasis on training and staff development to strengthen the division's ability to provide responsive reference service and make the best use of available resources, especially the automated data bases. Nearly every staff member and all supervisors received some kind of training.

A major project involving most of the division staff was the provision of reference support to the House and Senate Select Committees investigating the government's foreign and domestic intelligence activities. The investigations generated 1,350 requests, consisting of 3,200 separate reference questions and requiring 232 staff days to complete. Another large project concerned the Bicentennial; two special kits, one of background reference materials and one of currently available publications and pictures, were prepared and sent to every congressional office.

Reference support was provided to committees and members of Congress on a broad range of legislative issues, including tax reform, government regulation and reform of the regulatory agencies, full employment, the 1976 elections, environmental pollution, gun control, the metric system, the Equal Rights Amendment, the Panama Canal, detente, euthanasia, foreign aid, and energy. Some of these queries were answered by the fourteen thousand kits on current issues prestocked for distribution to congressional offices.

The Congressional Reading Room and the Senate and House reference centers handled 69,400 requests—38 percent of the division's workload—and served nearly thirty thousand congressional readers in person. These facilities and the CRS mail room handled 205,000 deliveries to eleven congressional office buildings and annexes, a formidable logistical task.

A total of 7,927 readers visited the Congressional Reading Room, 21 percent more than in the previous year; a similar increase was noted in the 18,632 hot-line telephone reference questions answered. A CRT terminal was installed and, to accommodate the heavier workload, double staffing was extended to all hours of service evenings and weekends. Arrangements were made for separate location and staffing of a congressional intern center in the summers of both 1975 and 1976.

The workload in the small reference center in the Rayburn House Office Building increased by 4 percent; however, the Russell Senate Office Building reference center cleared 60 percent more requests than in fiscal 1975, and the number of congressional visitors rose by 95 percent. Center staff continued to train congressional aides in the use of computer equipment and found the data bases extremely useful. Stationing a librarian in the Longworth House Office Building book room resulted in a twelvefold rise in its workload and dramatic improvements in its delivery service.

Library Services Division

Creation of the Research Notification System discussed earlier in this chapter was the highlight of a year of innovation. In a two-and-one-half-week period in March, division staff entered citations to some two thousand projects in progress, and since then they have made necessary changes and corrections to ensure that the monthly publication is up to date.

Congressional publications for which researchers in CRS are responsible either in whole or in part were added to the monthly list of numbered Multilithed CRS reports, and Library Services assumed the responsibility for responding to congressional requests for those publications.

There was a 63-percent increase in the number of congressional subscribers to the SDI printouts, from 145 in July 1975 to 233 in June 1976. Out of a total of 8,010 items added to the SDI master file from January 1 through June 30, 1976, 2,230 items were put on microfiche. Eventually all appropriate materials cited since the beginning of calendar 1976 will be on microfiche. As a result of this advance, copies of the SDI master file can be made available to all divisions, reference centers, and congressional offices and support agencies. A contract was let for the filming of photocopied items added to the master file from June 1974 through December 31, 1975, which will provide a complete file on microfiche.

As a new service, printouts of all citations pertaining to each of the fifty states added to the bibliographic data base since June 1975 were supplied to the senators and representatives from the respective states. Another important innovation was bringing the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary online, allowing users of computer terminals to determine the appropriate indexing terms by viewing possibilities on a CRT display before using the various data bases in the Legislative Information Display System.

Other projects completed during the year included bringing the shelflist for the main reference files up to date for the first time since 1969, a monthly rundown of acquisitions for the reserved book collection for distribution to CRS research divisions, and compilation of a revised edition of the in-house reference tool listing magazines to which CRS subscribes.

A major procedural change was the transfer of funds for the purchase of books and serials from the appropriation for books for the general collections to the CRS appropriation, which affords the Service more flexibility and control over its acquisitions program.

Among the many new items acquired on microfilm were congressional bills. Approximately $310,000 was spent on acquisitions totaling 569,000 pieces, 50,000 less than in fiscal 1975. There was also a selective decrease in the number of pieces added to the main reference files, from 196,119 in 1975 to 186,110 in 1976.

Although the 22,067 citations prepared by the bibliographers for entry into the bibliographic data base in fiscal 1976 fell below the 26,608 entered in fiscal 1975, the decrease reflected a purposeful change in the selection criteria to emphasize quality rather than quantity in the materials cited. With the CRT terminals installed throughout the Service and in congressional offices, the number of on-demand bibliographies prepared in the division decreased from 724 in 1975 to 586 in fiscal 1976.

The eighth and ninth editions of the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary and the July 1975 and January 1976 editions of the subject catalog of CRS Multilithed reports in print were distributed during the year.

3

I pledge my efforts as Librarian
to enlist the whole staff of our Library . . . to use all
known techniques and to seek new techniques. to keep the traffic
of knowledge and of ideas moving freely and swiftly.

Reader Services Department

Although patronage and services vary, all libraries seek to deliver products and services which their clienteles can use effectively; thus, the library contributes to the society in which it functions.

This past year, as one step in speeding the traffic of knowledge and ideas, the Library of Congress realigned its nonlegal reference functions, creating two new departments–the Reader Services and Research Departments–from what was formerly the Reference Department. The Reader Services Department turned its attention to broadened, faster service for the individual patron who visits, calls, or writes; to coordinated responses to other libraries seeking loan and location services; to contributions which can be made to other government programs; and to extension of the scholarly services of the Library to the network of libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.

Highest priority continued to be given to service to members of Congress and their staffs. Items borrowed from the general collections by this group grew by 14 percent, the largest rise in recent years, and accounted for most of the 3.9-percent total increase in items loaned to all borrowers for use outside the Library.

The hours of the Microform and the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Rooms were extended, a service that patrons were quick to use. All reading rooms in the Reader Services Department–the Main Reading Room, the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room North, the Science Reading Room, the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, and the Microform Reading Room–now provide attended services on a single schedule: 8:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. weekdays, 8:30 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturdays and holidays, and 1:00 to 5:00 P.M. Sundays. The only exceptions are Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day, when all reader facilities are closed.

A downward trend in the number of study desks available for assignment to visiting scholars, caused by the encroachment of collections and the pressure of the growing staff required for direct support of the Congress, was reversed late in the year. An area formerly occupied by a small collection of seldom-used reference works was reassigned to study desks and the number of shelves offered for assignment was also increased. By the end of the year it was possible to grant eligible applicants immediate use of study facilities, a condition which had not existed for more than a year.

Services to other government agencies consisted of the preparation of analytical and evaluative documents and bibliographies as well as the more traditional reference and loan activities. Continuing projects supported by transferred funds were conducted for the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Defense. Among subject matters emphasized were frigid regions of the earth, public health services, space biology and medicine, foreign developments in environmental control, industrial capabilities, economics, and demography.

Close relationships were also maintained with such agencies as the Smithsonian Institution and the Department of Agriculture that station liaison personnel in the Library to assist in the interpretation of the agencies' needs and the assembly of materials to be borrowed. This system of close cooperation continued to prove its value in speed and efficiency.

The several collections in the custody of the department were organized to achieve faster and better service. Although the paging of books from the general collection of nearly 10 million volumes continues to result in a discouragingly high "not on shelf" rate on first search, the rate has dropped slightly for the fourth year in a row. Increased emphasis on shelf reading and relocations in the collection to decrease the "books-on-the-floor" problem have undoubtedly contributed to the improvement.

Continued attention to the backlog of noncurrent documents and other serials accumulated over the years has resulted in an increase in bound and organized items readily available to Library users. Similar attention to scientific reports and a comparison with microforms available from other sources is also decreasing the collection bulk and improving access while retaining full bibliographic control.

Individual staff subject experts combed catalogs and lists for items needed for the collections. Thousands of titles, both new and old, were recommended for acquisition, and hundreds of deteriorating volumes constituting tens of thousands of pages were identified for conversion to, or replacement by, microforms as part of the Library-wide preservation program. The growth of this effort, although it did not outweigh—from a simple volume viewpoint—the drop in receipts from other sources, unfortunately continued the backlog in acceptance and acquisition of microforms and disposal of items in the collection. Elimination of this backlog in the coming year is an objective.

Readers served by the network centered in the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (DBPH) numbered well over half a million. The growth of about 15 percent over the previous year had been anticipated and, therefore, adequate books, machines, and recordings were available. The continuing rapid program increase, however, emphasized the need for forward planning, network coordination, and the application of improved technology to manufacturing and delivery of reading materials, machines, and bibliographic services.

Fiscal 1976 was an outstanding period with respect to professional publications originating in the department. Major comprehensive bibliographies, periodic abstracting and indexing tools, and topical selected bibliographies on many subjects were produced in support of nearly every program. The most significant titles are cited in the various sections of this chapter.

SERVICES TO THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Increasing emphasis on improving the quality of materials and services offered to blind and physically handicapped readers and on identifying and reaching their potential users marked fiscal 1976 for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Service was extended by the addition of regional libraries in Alaska and Vermont and five subregional libraries—three in Georgia, one in Illinois, and one in Kansas. Changes in location of the regional libraries in Arkansas and Virginia provided space that allowed the housing and circulation of braille materials, and the first overseas deposit collection was opened at the U.S. Army Hospital in Berlin.

Of the nearly $16 million appropriated for fiscal 1976, over 90 percent was spent on playback equipment, books in braille and recorded formats, and direct services to some 550,000 users of the DBPH program. Approximately a thousand recorded titles and three hundred braille titles were added to the collection, and more than fifty braille and recorded magazines were produced for distribution to the readers.

For the first time in the history of the program, a national newspaper, the *New York Times Large-Type Weekly*, was selected for the braille magazine program. The biennial catalog *For Younger Readers: Braille and Talking Books, 1974-1975* and *Freedom '76*, a special Bicentennial bibliography, were published by the Library and distributed to readers.

Improvement of books, magazines, and playback equipment was given high priority. A representative committee of users, staff, and manufacturers shared in the development of new specifications and quality control procedures. Special attention was given to prevention of cassette tape jams. More stringent inspection and testing guidelines were developed for those who produce recorded materials for readers; quality control personnel were employed; playback machines were redesigned; and plans to modify packaging of cassettes were formulated.

The newly designed C-76 cassette machine prototype with a built-in speed control and automatic stops in all modes of operation was delivered, and plans were drafted for the design and pilot production of a new combination cassette-disc playback machine. Testing and evaluation began on a small plug-in unit designed to permit the user to alter cassette playing speeds without distorting the narrator's pitch.

A contract was let to launch the Telebook experiment, a field test to determine whether transmission of talking-book records and cassettes via telephone or cable-television lines would result in greater convenience to readers and more economical use of talking books and equipment. The same contractor also updated an English braille translation program and modified it to convert Spanish diacritical marks to braille.

The application of data processing techniques has improved the monitoring of production and the flow of accurate information between the division and the field. Work on the projected computerized book catalog continued, with the revision of nearly ten thousand entries in the machine-readable data base and the creation of auxiliary files for name and topical cross-references. The automated order-control system was refined and expanded to produce booklists for users and statistics for management from the same machine-readable data and to allow retrieval and updating of cataloging information, distribution schedules, and book quotas.

To make its services more widely known, the division updated and redesigned the brochures *Reading Is for Everyone, Talking Books and Muscular Dystrophy, Talking Books and Multiple Sclerosis, Talking Books and Cerebral Palsy*, and *Talking Books for Disabled Children and Adults* and developed new folders for these brochures and other public information materials. To promote the division's national exhibit program and the local outreach programs of the network libraries, new posters, tabletop exhibits, and free-standing display units were designed and produced.

Continuing its efforts to serve Spanish-speaking readers, the division produced Spanish-language versions of its general brochure *Reading Is for Everyone* and translated and recorded an introduction to the talking-book program as well as the operating instructions for all new disc and cassette machines. An ad hoc group of network librarians was formed to assist in the selection of Spanish-language titles.

Maintenance of close communication with the service network, with organizations representing the blind and physically handicapped, and with experts in related fields is an essential element of the program. The Librarian of Congress was host at a luncheon to discuss future services, funding, and braille production with leaders of the user communities. Staff members visited Heidelberg, The Hague, and London to investigate new developments in braille production and to discuss areas for international cooperation. The 1976 National Conference of Librarians for the Blind and Physically Handicapped was held May 16 to 21 at Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia. An ad hoc advisory group composed of network and user representatives discussed selection priorities and subject quotas. Guidelines for regional libraries, incorporating comments from the field, were issued to help libraries in the network improve their services to users.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DIVISION

On-line computer applications continued to occupy center stage, as new data bases, software capabilities, and terminal equipment were added to complement or replace the old.

Access to MARC data on monographic publications through the public terminals in the Science Reading Room moved forward by giant steps. Records of the division's reading room reference collection were added to the Selected Science and Technology (SSNT) data base in September for online searching through the SCORPIO system, only to be temporarily left out in April, when the SSNT was replaced by LCCC (Library of Congress Computerized Catalog), a 574,425-record corpus representing the bulk of available MARC monographic records. Records for the reading room collection will be restored in the coming year. Both the new SCORPIO limit command, which permits "fine tuning" of large retrieved sets, and access by new data elements were implemented in October. Meanwhile, MARC Search Service became available in February, providing comprehensive and current coverage for author, title, and LC card number searches.

Searching convenience was improved. In May, five new high-speed video terminals with associated printers were installed in the division, three of them in the reading room. The SCORPIO reference chart for users of public terminals was revised and made easier to understand.

Access by the reference staff to outside bibliographic data bases through commercial on-line networks was doubled by adding the Lockheed Dialog to the already available SDC (Systems Development Corporation) Orbit Search Service.

In the National Referral Center, access to "information resource" descriptions through the ERDA/RECON (Energy Research and Development Administration/Remote Console) network in Oak Ridge, Tennessee, was substantially expanded in July, when the entire "verified" segment of the referral center file of some seven thousand records replaced a limited test corpus. The same data base was also made available through SCORPIO with its improved access capability, thus benefiting congressional, Science Reading Room, and other readers as well as the NRC staff. In June, retrieval by organization name, regardless of organizational hierarchy, was made possible. Before that time, only the names at the highest of six hierarchical levels could be used. The capability to retrieve by city or state or both was added in July.

Quality and currency of the NRC data base were improved through two systematic efforts, one to revise and enrich the subject index, the other to update and verify the descriptions themselves by mailing computer-printed drafts to the organizations described. Only verified descriptions are made available to the public.

A number of publications in a variety of formats continued to be produced from the common computer-readable data base maintained by the Cold Regions Bibliography Project. These included the monthly *Current Literature–Cold Regions Science and Technology* and volume 29 of the *Bibliography on Cold Regions Science and Technology* with indexes, both sponsored and published by the Army, and the monthly *Current Antarctic Literature* and volume 7 of the *Antarctic Bibliography*, both published by the Library with National Science Foundation support. An effort is currently under way to improve readability and reduce cost by photocomposing volume 8 of the *Antarctic Bibliography* on the Library's Videocomp machine instead of using the line printer.

In the *LC Science Tracer Bullet* series sixteen new titles were issued and 12,692 copies were distributed–twice the number distributed the year before. The *NRC Switchboard*, a new name and letterhead for the informal lists of selected information resources issued by the National Referral Center since 1971, finally became a reality; it was used for one new title and for several revisions of older titles. The popularity of these listings is partially credited for a 26-percent increase in requests for referral services. Two division compilations were in press at the close of the fiscal year: *Publications of the Science and Technology Division, 1940-1975* and *Unidentified Flying Objects*, a selected bibliography by Kay Rodgers.

Two compilations by the division's Aeronautics Project were published by the sponsoring National Aeronautics and Space Administration, *Astronautics and Aeronautics, 1973: Chronology of Science, Technology, and Policy*, which appeared in March 1976 and is the last of nine such volumes compiled by the division since the mid-sixties and the first volume of *NASA Historical Data Book, 1958-1968*, entitled *NASA Resources*, by Jane Van Nimmen and Leonard Bruno, which appeared in June.

The division observed the Bicentennial with an exhibit entitled Science in Colonial America in the foyer on the fifth floor of the Thomas Jefferson Building.

SERIAL DIVISION

The active bibliographic program of the Serial Division resulted in the publication by the Library of three major research tools. The fourth edition of *Government Publications: A Guide to Bibliographic Tools*, prepared by Vladimir M. Palic, specialist in government document and serial bibliography, is a major guide to bibliographic control of official publications, containing more than three thousand titles and a comprehensive index. A companion volume, *Government Organization Manuals: A Bibliography*, also compiled by Mr. Palic, is a list of general and regional manuals and other publications that outline the organization and functions of national governments. A third edition of *Popular Names of U.S. Government Reports: A Catalog*, compiled by Bernard A. Bernier, Jr., Katherine F. Gould, and Porter Humphrey, came out just after the close of the fiscal year. The entries in this edition have been greatly expanded to include extensive annotations and, where applicable, citations to the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* to assist users in obtaining needed items.

Extension of the hours of public service in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Reading Room, mentioned earlier, became effective May 17, 1976. The room was used by some 45,500 readers, a 14.3-percent increase during the year. The number of readers assisted and telephone inquiries answered also increased slightly. There was an overall increase of 4.7 percent to 314,834 pieces in the use of material during the year. The most notable increase, 61.8 percent, occurred in the use of eighteenth-century newspapers, reflecting active interest in this period of American history during the Bicentennial year.

Receipts of all types of materials totaled 905,417 items for the year, a decrease of 7.8 percent. Due largely to a drop in gift copies, newspapers received declined from 569,018 pieces to 505,487. The collection of newspapers on microfilm in Serial Division custody increased from 232,640 to 246,277 reels.

Significant progress was realized in achieving full bibliographic control and in transferring material to the general collections, thus reducing the size of four major collections in the custody of the division. As a result of the concentrated effort to maintain high production in the binding program, the reduction in the backlog of older items, and the lower level of receipts, the collection of current periodicals and government serials decreased from 3,792,641 to 3,248,559 items. The Federal Agencies Collection decreased from 108,746 to 93,694 items due principally to the successful microfilming program for the U.S. Foreign Broadcast Information Service *Daily Report* (area editions) and declassification.

Acquisition of microforms as part of the preservation program reduced the collection of bound newspapers for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries from 85,017 to 80,366 volumes. Further, as the fiscal year closed, replacement of approximately 5,500 additional volumes was under way through filming by the Photoduplication Service and purchase of microfilms available from commerical sources. The collection of unbound newspapers decreased from 1,047,542 issues to 858,123, reflecting both a decrease in receipts and an increase in issues collated for filming.

The most significant decrease of material in the custody of the division was in the unbound holdings of the League of Nations documents. The entire collection of 110,000 pieces has been discarded and replaced by microfilm of the League's publications for the period 1919-46.

A noteworthy promise for the future lies in the acceptance by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board of a $25,000 bequest from the late Archibald B. Evans, former chief of the Serial Division. According to the wishes of Mr. Evans, the annual interest is to be used for the purchase of original eighteenth-century American newspapers not in the Library's collection or to replace badly mutilated issues.

STACK AND READER DIVISION

Notable progress was made during the year in restoring order to the overcrowded bookstacks. The only prospect for major relief from the critically crowded conditions appears to be remote storage of portions of the classified collections. This major task with its associated decreases in speed of service must be undertaken in the immediate future.

Additions to the general book collections during the year increased somewhat but not beyond expectations. Although the total number of microforms increased, acquisitions in this area were down significantly.

Use of the collections continued upward for a second year. Circulation increased 6.5 percent over fiscal 1975. Over 165,000 microform items were used during the year, an increase of 10 percent.

Improved stack conditions resulted from both major and minor shifts and other maintenance operations. The 309,017 shelves read by the division staff (up 3 percent from the previous year) contributed to a reduction in the not-on-shelf rate for the fourth year in a row. Furthermore, the success rate on special searches climbed to 90.8 percent, an increase of 1 percent over fiscal 1975.

Study facilities were in heavy demand. The overall loss–9 percent–in the number of desks available for assignment and the resulting waiting list has been mentioned earlier. A reversal of the trend was achieved, however, by replacing a little-used reference collection with twenty desks.

In the coming year the division faces specific challenges:

Improvement of stack conditions by numerous shifts of materials.

Advantageous use of the increased shelf space gained by remote storage.

Reduction in the average book delivery time.

Decrease in the frequency of unavailability reports.

Also, obstacles created in providing service to readers from a distant storage area must be overcome.

GENERAL REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION

Direct computer-based services were not as widely available to patrons and staff as anticipated. Not all the terminals arrived, and those that did came later than expected. A CRT terminal and printer replaced a typewriter terminal in the Bibliography Section in March; the quiet speedy performance of the new equipment, combined with improvements in the programs, resulted in hundreds of computer searches a month by year's end. Similar terminals in the Union Catalog Reference Unit and the Public Reference Section in the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room North are all now heavily used, primarily by staff. Terminals for patron use will be installed later.

Access to the bibliographic and location data in the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) system helped improve the union catalog reference service to other libraries. Unfortunately, the terminal needed for regular use was not available within the immediate work area during the year; however, one was to be secured at year's end.

An attempt by the Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section to secure microfilms of United Nations mimeographed documents failed, but the section's efforts to obtain microfilm of the *Official Records* were successful. Beverly Gray of the African Section conducted a fruitful acquisition tour of six West African nations. The growth of 200 percent over the past five years in the requests made to the Public Reference Section for reference books for the various collections has resulted in unfortunate acquisition delays. Some of these, however, are attributable to procedural complexities and to failures by publishers and dealers to ship books promptly rather than to the growth in workload. Work was completed on the first card catalog of the reference collection of the Thomas Jefferson Reading Room North.

Two reader surveys showed excellent patron satisfaction with the service provided in the Main Reading Room. The department received over 155,500 reference inquiries requiring written responses. Many of these could be answered by forms, short previously prepared bibliographies, or similar materials. Over 20,000, however—more than half of them handled by the General Reference and Bibliography Division—demanded special personal replies. Entries in the *Weekly List of Unlocated Research Books* showed the best location record to date with a 31.5-percent finding rate. A special effort was made late in the year to improve coordination of the Union Catalog Reference, Loan Reference, and Photoduplication Service activities. Revision of forms improved and accelerated services to other libraries. Through overtime work, a backlog of 2,400 search requests accumulated by March 1 was eliminated by March 28.

Plans were made and cooperation secured from five library networks for a pilot project on a National Telephone Reference Service; the project began on July 12, 1976, with a projected two-month test period to determine whether the Library could be effective in assisting library networks with difficult direct reference service.

After eight years of labor a major reference tool, *The Library of Congress Main Reading Room Reference Collection Subject Catalog,* produced from a computer-held data base compiled by Katherine Ann Gardner, was made available to the Library community. Two projects of the Children's Book Section were also published, *Children's Books—1975* and *Children's Reading in America, 1776. A Guide to the Study of the United States of America: Supplement, 1956-1965,* which has been long delayed in the printing process, was finally received and distributed in July 1976. Among other compilations was "Signers of the Declaration of Independence," the first in a continuing series of short lists of references on topics of general interest to be issued as appendixes to the *Information Bulletin.* A bibliographic project related to the subject of the performing arts was undertaken to assist the Kennedy Center in establishing a library.

Virginia Haviland, head of the Children's Book Section, received the Regina Medal of the Catholic Library Association in April 1976 for her "continued distinguished contribution to children's literature" and the Grolier Foundation Award for service to children's reading at the centennial conference of the American Library Association in July. Other professional recognitions to members of the division included election of Judith Farley as a member of Council, Robert W. Schaaf as secretary of the Government Documents Round Table, and Edward N. MacConomy as member-at-large of the RASD History Section, all of the American Library Association. Julian W. Witherell became a member of the reconstituted African Studies Association Archives and Libraries Committee.

Robert H. Land, chief of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, retired after almost twelve years' service in the position. At the time of his retirement he was also assistant director for bibliographic and reference services in the former Reference Department.

LOAN DIVISION

Circulation of materials for use outside the Library during the fiscal year amounted to 227,134 items, a 3.9-percent increase over the 1975 figure. Despite a previous trend of annual increases, loans of nonbook materials dropped this year, although circulation of items in the classed collections rose.

Members of Congress, government agencies, and other qualified users borrowed a total of 197,650 pieces, 7 percent more than in fiscal 1975, but out-of-town interlibrary loans dropped about 11 percent to 29,484. That reduction is presumed to have resulted from increased networking and the development of better tools, among them the *National Union Catalog, Pre-1956 Imprints.*

Congressional borrowing registered its largest increase in many years, a 14-percent jump to a total of 85,576. An increase also occurred in service to local federal libraries, which were issued 76,398 items, up about 4 percent from the previous year. Other local borrowers such as embassies, special permit holders, and employees borrowed 35,676 items.

To satisfy the needs of the congressional waiting list, 204 volumes of urgently needed materials were purchased during the year. Furthermore, 4,854 pieces were selected from Processing Department duplicates to provide additional circulation copies for Congress and for the revolving browsing collections in the White House and the Supreme Court.

An increased effort to secure the return or replacement of long overdue items resulted in 20 percent more replacements received this year than in fiscal 1975. Delinquency, which interferes with the availability of materials needed to serve others, highlights four important and related needs:

Prompt and periodic recall of overdue material. Recall has been physically impossible under manual procedures but will become standard procedure with the automated system expected in the near future.

A more aggressive approach to long overdue materials.

More effective, less cumbersome replacement procedures.

Ability to clear some accounts while borrowers are at hand, to eliminate a growing body of records of material virtually lost to Library use.

Design and other planning neared completion during the year for a long-awaited automated charging system. Implementation is set for fiscal 1977.

We must preserve opportunities for the Exploring Spirit. We must keep open those avenues for bold scholarship and adventuring thought which mankind has made and preserved in books.

4

Research Department

The ideal annual report is a tranquil assessment of a year of accomplishment in the light of the past and the promise of the future. The divisions that make up the newly organized Research Department accomplished much in the past year, as will be evident in this report. These same accomplishments, however, provided few periods of tranquility, and assessments had to go hand in hand with action.

The year saw the division of the Reference Department into two smaller departments. Late in February 1976, the Research Department was created by bringing together the divisions having custody of rare and special format materials as well as those with responsibility for geographic and linguistic areas—in short, those units serving readers with special research needs requiring individual attention from the Library's staff of language and subject specialists.

Considerable demands were placed upon all the Library's special collections by the Bicentennial celebration. In every area there was a crescendo of unusual reference requests, increased pressure for loans of material, and the need to respond to increased activity in publishing and in meetings of professional societies.

The creation of the Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning had a marked effect on the work of the Research Department. Alan Fern had been named a member of the task force even before his appointment as director of the newly established department, and literally dozens of the staff members of the department participated in various task force committees and survey groups.

Most divisions recorded marked increases in the number of readers they served and the number of items they considered for acquisition. The Library added some exceptional treasures to its collections, thanks to the effectiveness and alertness of the specialists. Substantial progress was made in gaining control over the collections in the department's custody and in making them more accessible to those who come to consult them. Interesting and important public programs in music and literature are so much a matter of custom at the Library that one tends to forget that they demand careful planning and discriminating judgment—qualities demonstrated to an unusual degree during the past year and appreciated by audiences as large and enthusiastic as any in memory.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COLLECTIONS

One of the major responsibilities of the Research Department is to ensure the adequacy of the general collections of the Library to meet the changing scholarly needs of the nation. A recent survey revealed that many area and subject specialists devote as much as half their time to acquisitions. Area specialists in particular must be constantly alert to trends affecting the countries within their purview. In its role as coordinator of the development of the Library's general collections, the Office of the Assistant Director for Library Resources routed nearly forty thousand items to recommending officers in the Research and Reader Services Departments and reviewed more than seventy-six thousand recommendations before forwarding them to the Processing Department for implementation.

The need for a thorough review of the Library's acquisitions policies has been recognized for some time, and preliminary discussions were held on possible approaches to the problem. Ethnic materials, materials on urban planning, and publications from developing countries were selected for early consideration. Of immediate concern was a policy for collecting materials relating to the Bicentennial of the American Revolution, especially those of an ephemeral nature. Because of the possible future research value of a special collection of brochures, programs, and other memorabilia, it was decided to set them aside until the end of the Bicentennial year, when a representative selection will be made for permanent retention. Books, maps, recordings, and other materials normally collected by the Library will take their place in the regular collections.

Appropriately enough, the most notable manuscripts acquired during the year were by Thomas Jefferson. Seventeen letters, unpublished and previously unknown and spanning the years 1810 to 1817, are part of a correspondence with Gibson & Jefferson, his commercial agents in Richmond; they provide firsthand documentation of his agricultural pursuits, domestic management, and all too frequently his financial problems. A two-page fragment was acquired to help toward the reconstruction of the scattered manuscript of the "Manual of Parliamentary Practice," Jefferson's attempt to codify legislative procedures while he was vice president. A large and significant collection of the papers of Kenneth Bancroft Clark, prominent educator and psychologist, whose 1950 report on the effects of segregation was cited in the Supreme Court's *Brown* decision of 1954, joined the substantial body of related materials. The papers of James P. McGranery, member of Congress and attorney general under President Truman, were a welcome addition to the collection of papers of Truman cabinet officers. The archives of Moral Re-Armament, Inc., number over 200,000 items and form a most complete record from 1921 to 1969 of this worldwide movement.

The papers of Alexander Graham Bell and the Bell family were mentioned in the annual report for 1975 as a major new acquisition. Examination of this unique archive of a remarkable man and his descendants, now arranged and described for use, reveals the richness of its contents. In addition to manuscript materials, the gift includes 11,500 photographs, prints, and glass slides providing fascinating items on the telephone, aviation, and teaching the deaf, as well as personalities and places associated with Bell's work. Both the written and the visual items excited much public interest, especially since 1976 marked the centennial of the telephone.

Compositions by Ernest Bloch, Robert Casadesus, and Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco were added to the Music Division's impressive manuscript collection. A rich and varied collection of George Antheil materials, given by his widow, included some private recordings. The John R. Adams collection of some five thousand sound recordings, received as a gift, includes rarities by George W. Johnson, thought to have been the first black recording artist, and by such leading political figures of the early twentieth century as James M. Cox, Michael Curley, and Champ Clark. Indicative of the breadth of coverage in other fields are sixty-five hundred discs of proceedings of the United Nations General Assembly and about five hundred broadcast transcriptions by soprano Rose Bampton and conductor Willifred Pelletier.

The first steps were taken toward the development of an archive of music composed for films, which has only in recent years become the subject of serious musicological research. The Library's film score collection is already of great size and importance, principally through copyright deposits, but also through several important holograph manuscripts given by their composers. Two planning meetings have been held thus far involving librarians, archivists, composers, and other scholars, all of whom encouraged the Library to pursue the acquisition of scores and recordings, coordinating information between the collections of such materials in other institutions. The prospects for this neglected field of research are great.

Receipts by the Prints and Photographs Division were so many and varied that only a sampling can be given. One of the most outstanding was the Erwin Swann Collection of American and European caricature drawings from the ninteenth and twentieth centuries. It will be many years, if ever, before the Library again adds cartoons and caricatures of such number, scope, and potential for scholarly research. The Swann gift also included original woodblocks by José Guadalupe Posada and publications in which they appeared. About thirty-eight hundred original negatives made by Paul Strand, who died in 1975, represent the majority of the work of one of America's greatest photographers over more than half a century. A most significant pen-and-wash drawing by Stephen Hallet of a transverse section of his proposed scheme for the United States Capitol, added to the architectural collection through the Special Reserve Fund, shows many elements that Latrobe and Bulfinch later incorporated into the finished building. A collection given by Gary Yanker contains over a thousand propaganda posters representing approximately forty-seven countries, one of the most extensive pictorial efforts made to document political activity on a worldwide basis since World War II. Another gift of about three hundred posters from Bill Graham's Filmore West series illustrates the return of art nouveau in psychedelic design in a combination of the poster craze and hippie poster movement of the 1960s. The annual selection of copyrighted motion pictures to be added to the Library's permanent collections totaled 1,747 titles and showed a marked increase in the registration and acquisition of videotapes, especially in the 3/4-inch cassette format.

Although generous donors continue to enrich the collections with interesting and valuable materials, the Tax Reform Act of 1969 for the seventh straight year has effectively discouraged living authors, composers, and artists from giving the Library their manuscripts, drawings, and prints, which would have been among its most treasured acquisitions.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division recorded its most successful acquisitions year of the 1970s. Lessing J. Rosenwald gave the Library a valuable three-volume Blaeu atlas from 1640, a group of Trianon Press publications (principally the limited subscriber's series), one of ten special copies of the Lion and Unicorn Press *Captain Cook's Florilegium*, a shelf of books owned by bibliographer and bookman John Carter, and a substantial group of modern chess books. Included among Carter's books is a twenty-three-volume run of the important journal *Book Collector*, carrying many of his notes. Attempts to build up a collection of significant printed editions of Sigmund Freud's works to match the outstanding Freud holdings in the Manuscript Division were advanced by the purchase of over sixty titles, many of marked rarity and interest. Particularly noteworthy in this Bicentennial year was the acquisition of a pocket guidebook of France, formerly owned by Thomas Jefferson, with a splendid provenance detailed in an inscription from W. C. Rives to Jefferson's daughter Martha Randolph.

The Geography and Map Division looked to federal mapping agencies for almost 50 percent of its receipts of current maps. The Department of Housing and Urban Development deposited more than fourteen thousand items, principally individual sheets of its new Flood Hazard Boundary Map series. The majority of foreign exchange receipts came through the Interagency Map and Publication Procurement Committee, sponsored by the Department of State, a program which has been highly beneficial to the Library for many years.

Since 1951 more than 330 individuals representing one hundred colleges and universities have participated in the division's successive Map Processing Projects. The primary objective of the projects is to assist the permanent staff in processing the large number of noncurrent maps and charts transferred from other federal libraries and collections. Distribution of duplicate maps and atlases is also an important aspect of the program. During the past quarter century more than 1,250,000 duplicates have been selected to enrich collections of other institutions. The 1976 project, the twenty-fifth, began on Monday, July 7, and continued through Friday, August 15. A total of thirteen colleges and universities sponsored participants, ten for four-week periods and three for the full six weeks.

Staff members of the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division worked closely with those of the Processing Department in a country-by-country review of Latin American acquisitions, including receipts on exchange and the performance of blanket-order dealers. In August and September 1976 the assistant to the chief went to Central America and Panama in an effort to establish effective blanket-order arrangements for those countries. The editor of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and the Research Department's principal acquisitions officer made acquisitions trips to South America. A survey of the Library's materials relating to Bourbon Spain, 1700-1900, was completed by Richard Boulind of the John Carter Brown Library, the last of a series of surveys, begun several years ago, concentrating on Spanish history and literature. Want lists developed from these surveys have resulted in the acquisition of a number of important retrospective works. They represent a small beginning on a much-needed review and assessment of large segments of the classified collections. Recordings by twenty-two new writers were added to the Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape; eleven recordings were made by the American embassy in Rio de Janeiro with the aid of the Library's office there. Informal interviews with Julio Cortázar in Norman, Oklahoma, and with Jorge Luis Borges upon his visit to the Library on April 23, 1976, were also recorded for the archive.

Library materials are acquired from most countries of Asia and the Middle East with difficulty and only after surmounting numerous obstacles that include lack of timely national bibliographies, underdeveloped book trades, unfamiliar languages, and unsettled or adverse political conditions. The bright spots are countries covered by the Library's overseas offices in Egypt, India, Indonesia, Japan, and Pakistan. There remains no effective substitute for book-purchasing trips, of which three–two to the Middle East and one to the Philippines–were undertaken during the year. Increased receipts from the People's Republic of China reflected rising book production and concerted LC efforts to obtain better coverage. Exchange relations between the Library of Congress and the National Central Library of Taiwan continue on a firm footing and include a program to exchange microfilm copies of rare Chinese books from the holdings of the two libraries.

Receipts from South Korea have improved, but because of the current political situation, difficulties in the acquisition of North Korean publications continue. The presence of a Library of Congress office in Japan has had the effect of stimulating gifts, including 1,476 volumes from a fund established by a Buddhist lay organization, Soka Gakkai, to purchase expensive sets of current publications for the Library without restriction as to subject matter. No means of access to South Vietnamese publications has proved workable, and attempts to learn about and acquire materials from Laos, Cambodia, and North Vietnam have proved fruitless. The civil war in Lebanon has adversely affected its book trade and Library of Congress receipts. At the same time, acquisitions from the field office in Cairo rose sharply, reflecting an increase in Egyptian book production.

In the Slavic and Central European Division particular attention was paid to current Albanian publications, which, in the absence of official relations with the United States, present special problems. A new source was located through which the Library has already received considerable material. A statistical summary and analysis of publishing practices in the Transcaucasian and Central Asian areas of the USSR was prepared to help improve acquisition of Russian-language items from those areas. Advice was also given to the Processing Department on the relative usefulness of various Soviet bibliographic publications to aid in acquiring Soviet provincial publications issued in small editions. The procurement of retrospective materials has always demanded close attention because of rising prices, limited funds, and the scarcity of needed items. The recent proliferation of microforms and reprints, however, has opened new avenues for increasing the collections of foreign archival records, newspapers, and handbooks. Travel by staff members to Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and elsewhere contributed to the development of hitherto untapped sources, and visits of librarians and booksellers from Poland, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, and the USSR fostered productive relations.

ORGANIZATION AND PRESERVATION OF THE COLLECTIONS

The eight divisions of the Research Department are responsible for the custody of the nonlegal special collections of manuscripts, music and recordings, pictorial materials, maps and atlases, rare books, and certain Asian and Slavic materials, which include more than half of the total number of individual items maintained and serviced by the Library. Nearly half of the department's staff is involved in organizing, processing, and caring for these diverse collections.

During the year efforts were intensified to obtain, for the department's ever-growing collections, storage space that would be adequate until the completion of the James Madison Memorial Building. With the acquisition of space at Landover, Maryland, the department office assisted in the preparation of plans for the relocation of collections from the Middle River, Maryland, storage facility, which was completely evacuated, and other sites off Capitol Hill. Included in the removal from Middle River were major portions of the large Works Progress Administration Collection, sixty-five thousand phonodiscs of the World War II Office of War Information Collection of Recordings, and the Armed Forces Radio and TV Services recordings. It is expected that the more favorable location of these and similar collections will facilitate their organization and accessibility to researchers.

The availability of additional space at the Navy Yard Annex brought welcome relief to the crowded manuscript and motion picture collections in the Thomas Jefferson Building. A reading area was opened at the Navy Yard Annex to service the papers of Theodore Francis Green, James Michener, Gifford Pinchot, and others, and the American Historical Association Collection. Master copies of some important archival films and videotapes were also relocated at the Navy Yard. The storage of research materials in locations outside the Thomas Jefferson Building has increased the amount of staff time needed for retrieving materials and supervising their use; it has also required readers to be more flexible in scheduling their visits.

Improved use of existing space was evident in the Music Division and the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The former continued an extensive reorganization, weeding, and sorting of materials in their deck areas and, as a by-product, became aware of the extent of the rich collection of probably unique copies of American imprints of popular instrumental music dating back to the 1850s, including the *Brass Band Journal, Peters' Saxhorn Journal,* and theatrical shows by Will Marion Cook. Some of this music has already attracted the interest of performers outside the Library as well as American specialists on the staff. The Rare Book and Special Collections Division gave particular attention to improving the appearance of the reading room and to making the staff, card catalogs, and reference collection more accessible to readers. Internal improvements included the completion of a new stack elevator and the installation of map cases for large broadsides. Glass doors harmonizing with the decor were installed in the Woodrow Wilson Room, safeguarding the former president's personal collection from unnecessary handling.

The department's processing staffs were especially active in organizing and processing the special collections which had recently been acquired. The remarkable Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers were arranged and described, as was the third large addition to the records of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Hauslab-Liechtenstein Map Collection, acquired by transfer from the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory in 1975, was given preliminary processing during the year and found to contain some thirty-six hundred titles comprising more than eighty-eight hundred sheets. Maps of Europe and its constituent divisions and subdivisions predominate, with special strength in multisheet large- and medium-scale topographic series published during the first half of the nineteenth century. There are a small number of manuscript maps and some items that date from the sixteenth century. Older collections received no less attention. For the first time in many years the poster collection in the Prints and Photographs Division was brought together in one continuous sequence, and steps were taken toward the planned computer indexing of the architectural collection. The appointment of a head of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division's processing activities resulted in gratifying progress toward controlling materials, including the YA collection of ninteenth-century pamphlets and sixteenth- to nineteenth-century foreign-language books.

With assistance of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, a special project was undertaken that will provide full cataloging and computerized access to the Theodore Roosevelt and George Kleine motion picture collections. The cataloging records, translated into machine-readable form, will generate publications, catalogs, indexes, cards, and subject lists. At the completion of the project in early 1977, all data compiled will be available to scholars and national research libraries through the MARC Distribution Service.

In an attempt to furnish more information to the public about record catalogs in the Recorded Sound Section and in other libraries, an inventory of the collections of the New York Public Library, Syracuse University, the University of Toronto, Yale University, Stanford University, and the Library of Congress has begun. This list, part of an anticipated union listing of various print materials related to sound recordings in these libraries, is being worked on by the six libraries and the Association for Recorded Sound Collections.

Although the Research Department is responsible for organizing and processing the majority of items and objects in the special collections, it relies on the cataloging efforts of the Processing Department, especially for books and serials. The two departments worked out an agreement during the year to give full cataloging to certain types of materials for which no bibliographic records now exist but which are of research value. Publications in the Slavic and oriental languages, as well as many rare books, are to receive high priority under this plan.

The department also relies on the Preservation Office for the restoration and specialized treatment of items in its custody. One noteworthy project begun during the year was the preservation of the rich nineteenth-century United States county atlas collection in the Geography and Map Division. Under the approved procedures, the atlas plates are removed from their bindings and covers and the highly acid sheets are deacidified, buffered, and inserted in polyester envelopes. The encapsulated plates are then assembled in screwpost binders.

Microfilming of special collections continued to play an important role in the preservation effort. Included in the Orientalia Division's microfilming program were such significant Asian titles as the Egyptian popular general magazine *al-Musawwar*, for the years 1924-74; *Chung Yang Yin Hang Yueh Pao* [Central Bank monthly], published in Shanghai in the 1930s and 1940s; and the *Lao Presse, Bulletin Quotidien* of Vientiane, Laos. Microfilming of banned Japanese publications of the pre-1946 period on the basis of an agreement reached with the National Diet Library (NDL) in November 1974 is continuing on schedule, with the first shipment of 161 works dispatched in March to NDL through the Smithsonian Institution. Under terms of the agreement, NDL receives the deteriorating originals while the Library retains master negatives and positives of microfilms made through the preservation program. The Manuscript and Music Divisions likewise engaged in extensive microfilming projects. Complete microfilm editions were prepared for the papers of James G. Blaine, Daniel Chester French, Jacob Riis, Benjamin Tappan, the National Women's Trade Union League, and the Shaker Communities.

With the installation in the Music Division of a camera, considerable progress has been made not only in preservation microfilming of important collections and individual rarities but in developing an efficient program which should, over the years, ensure the building of a substantial archive of negative and service positive microfilms that will both save the rare music collections and facilitate their dissemination in the form of photocopies. During this past year the filming of about 12,500 opera librettos in the Albert Schatz collection, more than 200 volumes of bound copyright deposits of American sheet music from 1820 to 1860, and all the music manuscripts of John Philip Sousa was completed and the filming of the extensive collection of nineteenth-century American songsters was begun.

Other forms of preservation treatment received no less attention. After training a specialist in the quaint art of wax-cylinder reproduction, the Recorded Sound Section bent its energies to the material sent some years ago from the Museum of Navaho Ceremonial Art. A total of 1,527 cylinders were transferred to tape, together with 2,325 acetate discs of commercial broadcast origin and eight wire recordings from other sources.

Preservation of the photography collections continued with a total of 1,769 original glass negatives made into soft prints and 1,184 additional photoprints preserved by new mounts. Over nine hundred eight-by-ten-inch glass-plate negatives from the Matson Collection of persons, places, and events in Palestine and the Middle East were sorted, numbered, and jacketed. Replacement of the six thousand deteriorating Vandyke paper negatives with new vellum reproducibles—a major project—began.

An American Film Institute grant encouraged preservation of black-and-white nitrate film by making it possible to expand the motion picture preservation laboratory unit to include a night shift. Production of the laboratory has reached almost nine hundred thousand feet per month. Some titles converted to safety film were the 1930 version of *Frankenstein* with Boris Karloff, *Back Street* (1932) starring Irene Dunne, the 1946 adaptation of Ernest Hemingway's *The Killers* featuring Burt Lancaster, and the documentary film *The Private Life of Mussolini.* During the year, officers of the Prints and Photographs Division and cinema technicians began a serious search for practical means of preserving color photographic images and television tapes.

REFERENCE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC SERVICES

The Bicentennial of the American Revolution figured prominently in the department's services to Congress, government agencies, and researchers and in the Library's publications program. Nearly every division received many inquiries relating to the American Revolution, including a good many from abroad. To cite only a few examples, the Slavic and Central European Division assisted in research on

East Europeans who participated in the Revolution, the reaction among their compatriots at home, and the subsequent development of American studies in these lands. Inquiries were received concerning Col. Michael de Kovats, a Hungarian who distinguished himself in the battle of Charleston, the attitudes of America's founding fathers toward Poland, Jefferson's observations on German wines, and Serbs who fought with the patriot army.

Each of the three divisions concerned with area studies has come to serve as a national and world center for research in the history and culture of its area, and the publications they have prepared have made the Library's resources widely known.

The 1974 volume of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies,* completed during the year, comprises more than fifty-three hundred main entries and over two thousand reviews of 1974 books. Volume 37 (social sciences) of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* was published during the fiscal year, with forty-five contributing editors covering the various disciplines.

As always, reference questions received by the area studies divisions reflected international political and economic developments. In the Orientalia Division these included the civil war in Lebanon, Middle East oil production–a continuing interest–and Mainland Chinese affairs. The influx of Vietnamese refugees caused a great demand for titles of grammars, wordbooks, and readers in Vietnamese. Increased numbers of tourists from Japan led various government agencies to request assistance in preparing brochures and signs in Japanese. Several thousand readers came to the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division for assistance on topics ranging from pre-Columbian ethnohistory to current political, social, and economic information on Spain and Portugal or the study of women in Latin America.

The Rare Book and Special Collections Division noted a great increase in the use of three of its many collections: early English printing and drama; magica and the occult; and children's literature, probably in response to the publication of the two-volume catalog *Children's Books in the Rare Book Division of the Library of Congress,* which was edited in the division and published by Rowman & Littlefield. Another trend was an increase in the use of illustrated materials from all periods, both for bibliographic purposes and for reproduction. The number of requests from facsimile publishing houses for photocopies of early American literature, Western Americana, and nineteenth-century texts relating to American social, economic, and political history grew steadily.

Among the custodial divisions there was a marked trend toward providing photocopies in lieu of interlibrary loans of materials. Over 62,000 copies were made on the self-service copying machines in the Manuscript Division Reading Room and 9,097 more on personal copiers--record-breaking totals. This increase was due in part to the installation of improved coin-operated equipment and, late in the fiscal year, of a microprinter, which provides quick, low-cost prints from microfilm. The availability of microfilm editions of Library of Congress manuscript collections continues to have a far-reaching effect on reference service; many replies to readers include information on the availability of microfilm for purchase, on interlibrary loan, or in a nearby library. During 1976 the "Presidential Microfilm Locator" was enlarged to list the institutions which have purchased copies. The microfilm edition of the George Washington Papers, for example, has been purchased by 109 institutions in thirty-five states and by institutions in Australia and England; thus the possibilities of referrals are great.

During the year, the Manuscript Division published registers for two important collections, the papers of Cordell Hull and Frederick Douglass. Restrictions on access to the papers of Clinton P. Anderson, James A. Farley, and Agnes and Eugene Meyer were removed, and the Supreme Court case files in the Hugo Black Papers became available through 1955 to readers with advance permission. Another service to readers was the release of nearly twenty-seven thousand items in other collections formerly unavailable for research because of security classifications; approximately half of the declassified items are in the papers of World War II military figures Carl A. Spaatz and Henry H. Arnold. The process of clearing as many documents as possible required seeking authority from eleven government agencies, principally the Department of Defense.

The Music Division's numerous reference services to musicologists, composers, performing artists, members of Congress, and government agencies are illustrated by these few examples. The new Marine Corps Museum sought advice on the storage and organization of sheet music and band parts and on the establishment of an audio service. Members of

Congress asked the Archive of Folk Song for a history of the folk hymn "Amazing Grace" and for appropriate recorded music for a film made during a visit to the People's Republic of China. An expanded program for publishing music facsimiles was promised by the establishment of a fund for that purpose—through an initial gift from Mrs. Edward N. Waters in honor of her husband, the retiring chief of the Music Division.

Five of the fifteen discs in the Bicentennial record series Folk Music in America appeared. They are:

LBC-1 *Religious Music: Congregational & Ceremonial*
LBC-2 *Songs of Love, Courtship, & Marriage*
LBC-3 *Dance Music: Breakdowns & Waltzes*
LBC-4 *Dance Music: Reels, Polkas, & More*
LBC-5 *Dance Music: Ragtime, Jazz, & More*

The remaining discs will appear in the coming year. The series is produced with aid from the National Endowment for the Arts and the enthusiastic cooperation of the recording industry. Produced with help from the Scala Fund, *Our Musical Past,* another recorded production appropriate to the Bicentennial year, recreates on two discs a mid-nineteenth century American band concert, with a soprano and a pianist as assisting artists. The instruments, faithful to the period, were borrowed from the Smithsonian Institution.

A record number of researchers used the reading room of the Prints and Photographs Division. The upward trend since 1972 can be attributed partly to the Bicentennial and partly to newspapers, magazines, and new books that called attention to the division's collections. Among such books were three Library of Congress publications: *Viewpoints: A Selection from the Pictorial Collections of the Library of Congress* (1975), *The American Revolution in Drawings and Prints: A Checklist of 1765-1790 Graphics in the Library of Congress* (1975), and *Pictorial Resources in the Washington, D.C., Area* (1976). The last was made possible by a grant to the Federal Library Committee from The Morris and Gwendolyn Cafritz Foundation.

American Printmaking before 1876: Fact, Fiction, and Fantasy appeared in October 1975. Karen Beall's 560-page *Kaufrufe und Strassenhandler* [Cries and itinerant trades], published during July 1975 in Germany, was selected as one of the Fifty Best German Books in 1975. The book describes a series of original prints in major European and American collections, including the Library of Congress, depicting street criers in European and American cities.

Subjects of pictures sought ranged from a small photograph of a single turn-of-the-century Japanese schoolroom to an all encompassing "history of the United States." Activity and interest remains high in the Farm Security Administration collection of photographs. The Civil War collection continued to create the most excitement; other popular topics were American Indians, women in all walks of life, energy, baseball, labor, political campaigns, education, Supreme Court history, black history, China, World War II, and aerial photography.

The Motion Picture Reading Room also experiences the heaviest reference activity in its history. Some of the film subjects occupying readers were the Spanish Civil War, Nazi propaganda, the Panama Canal, animation, Hollywood documentary films, Westerns, sex in cinema, silent comedy, Marilyn Monroe, Alfred Hitchcock, John Ford, Robert Mitchum, Stanley Kubrick, and Ernest Hemingway.

Since the move of the Geography and Map Division in 1969 to the Pickett Street Annex, nearly 90 percent of the users of its reading room have been serious researchers who persist despite the distance and lack of transportation from Capitol Hill. Their requests revealed a variety of interesting personal, institutional, and corporate concerns. Researchers from the Supreme Court examined maps showing the Maine-New Hampshire boundary in the mid-eighteenth century; a University of British Columbia professor studied various editions of the *English Pilot* and *Atlas Maritimus;* a historian from Nicaragua ordered photocopies of mid-nineteenth century maps of that country's San Juan del Norte region; and a television crew from Cardiff, Wales, photographed several early maps for a television program on Welsh contributions to the discovery and exploration of America. *Railroad Maps of the United States,* by Andrew M. Modelski, was awarded second place among popular publications of one color by the National Association of Government Communicators.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND EXTERNAL RELATIONS

Through attendance at conferences and active participation in professional organizations at the international, national, and local levels, officers and specialists of the Research Department continued to perform a function which is essential to the central position of the Library as a resource and information center and as a leader in many fields. Their presence at national and international meetings helps to make the Library's resources and activities better known and also increases the staff's awareness of current developments and scholarly needs to which the Library should respond. All divisions of the department were represented at meetings related to their respective professional concerns, and many staff members held offices in professional organizations; only a few of these activities can be mentioned here.

In August and September 1975, Walter W. Ristow, chief of the Geography and Map Division, read papers at the meeting of the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection of the International Federation of Library Associations (IFLA) in Oslo, at the 6th International Conference on the History of Cartography in Greenwich, England, and at the meeting of the British Cartographic Society in Swansea, Wales. John A. Wolter, assistant chief, was a speaker at the inaugural meeting of the Canadian Cartographic Association and continued his membership on several international committees and as the Library of Congress representative on the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

John Finzi, assistant director for library resources, attended a four-day international conference organized by the Vatican Library in Rome in October 1975 to discuss problems inherent in the photoduplication of manuscripts and rare printed materials.

Warren M. Tsuneishi, chief of the Orientalia Division, served on the American Council of Learned Societies Steering Committee to Study Problems of East Asian Libraries and as chairman of the newly organized Library Subcommittee of the American Panel of the U.S.-Japan Conference on Educational and Cultural Interchange (CULCON).

John C. Broderick, chief of the Manuscript Division, represented the Library at the Lyndon B. Johnson Library's Bicentennial exhibit, "The Presidents on the Presidency: 1789-1970," which included several of the division's important presidential manuscripts. Paul T. Heffron, assistant chief, presented a paper entitled "Manuscript Sources in the Library of Congress for a Study of Military History" at the International Conference of the United States Commission on Military History, held at the Smithsonian Institution in August 1975. Equally active were staff members of the Music Division; for instance, Donald L. Leavitt was president of the Record Libraries Commission, International Association of Music Libraries; Joseph C. Hickerson was a member of various folklore and ethnomusicology societies; and Gerald D. Gibson served as president of the Association for Recorded Sound Collections.

In the field of motion pictures and the graphic arts, John B. Kuiper participated in a Unesco-sponsored meeting of experts in Berlin, German Democratic Republic; he also consulted with television and film preservation experts in Denmark and attended the general meeting of the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) in Mexico City, where he was reelected its vice president and was made a member of the executive committee. Cooperation with other libraries, in this case the British Library, was underlined by William Matheson, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, who attended a conference in London to discuss the feasibility of a short title catalog of British eighteenth-century books and to begin preliminary planning for its preparation.

PUBLIC EVENTS

The 1975-76 concert season added another page to the record of outstanding musical presentations made possible by the various music endowment funds.

Eleven concerts in the Coolidge Auditorium were supported by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation. The highlight of the Coolidge series was the Anniversary Festival of Chamber Music, so designated because it marked the fiftieth year of the Coolidge Foundation, the fortieth year of Gertrude Clarke Whittall's first gift, the twenty-fifth year of the Koussevitzky Foundation, the tenth year of the Louchheim Fund, and the fifth year of the McKim Fund. The festival revived commissions of the recent past, paid homage to the masters, and introduced newly commissioned works. Original manuscripts of all the works performed, from the Music Division's collection, were placed on exhibit for the occasion. The season was also brightened by concerts sponsored by the Koussevitzky Foundation and the McKim Fund. A complete list of musical programs appears in the appendixes.

Variety marked the season's literary events. The Conference on the Publication of Poetry and Fiction was held in the Coolidge Auditorium on October 20 and 21, 1975. Thirty-two writers, editors, and publishers participated in the conference, which consisted of four panel discussions and two evening readings.

On February 23, 1976, Gwendolyn Brooks, Michael S. Harper, and Robert Hayden read from their own works and those of other poets to celebrate the heritage and the contemporary achievement of Afro-American poetry.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first of the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry Funds was observed in a special program on May 3, 1976, which brought Roy P. Basler out of retirement to deliver a nostalgic lecture in honor of Mrs. Whittall, regaling the audience with anecdotes and reminiscences about the development of the poetry and literature program. The evening was made complete by inimitable poetry readings by actor Burgess Meredith, who had inaugurated the Whittall poetry programs.

Humphrey Searle of the Royal College of Music, London, spoke on Arnold Schönberg, the founder of the twelve-tone school of composition, on April 19, 1976, in a lecture sponsored by the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund. A full listing of literary programs and lectures appears in the appendixes.

Numerous exhibits featured materials from the divisions of the Research Department, many based on Bicentennial themes. Among such exhibits were Maps of the American Revolution: 1776; The Influence of the American Revolution on Latin America, which was borrowed by the U.S. Information Agency for circulation and display in Brazil; and Czechs and Slovaks in the United States, prepared in connection with the Congress of the Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences in America, held in Washington, D.C., during the summer of 1976.

The Music Division displayed some of the rich and varied materials from the gift of the archives of *Modern Music* magazine. Selections from the magazine's photographs of notable musicians, many autographed, along with letters and other documents, were exhibited during the Library's Anniversary Festival of Chamber Music.

The 24th National Exhibition of Prints, cosponsored by the Library of Congress and the National Collection of Fine Arts, was a major event. A record 895 entries were submitted by artists from across the United States, from which 57 prints displaying a mixture of figurative and fantasy works, with a balance of lithographs and intaglio, were chosen for exhibition.

As a feature of Poetry International 76, six American poets were sent to Great Britain in June 1976 for a two-week reading tour culminating in a performance on June 29 at Queen Elizabeth Hall. The project was completed in the fall of 1976 with the visit of six British poets to the United States, concluding their tour with a joint reading at the Library on November 1. Stanley Kunitz, the Library's consultant in poetry in English, was active in arrangements for the exchange and in the selection of the American poets.

5

Law Library

*Today,
when freedom is
retreating in
other parts,
the whole world
needs this Library
of Congress
for a Wellspring
of Freedom.*

Since its establishment in 1832 as the first separate department of the Library of Congress, the Law Library has successfully performed its role of developing a comprehensive collection of the world's legal literature and maintaining a staff of experts to use that collection in serving Congress, the government, and others. In fiscal year 1976 the Law Library continued to fulfill its original purpose of making the literature of domestic, foreign, and international law more accessible and intelligible to all users, specifically concentrating upon the following functions:

- Implementing a policy of intensive acquisition to ensure wider coverage and greater currency in the collection.
- Further developing the research capabilities of the staff so as to be able to provide more complete and accurate information.
- Placing the collection in the best possible physical condition through accelerated preservation activities.
- Maintaining the collection in the best possible order through intensified shelf reading, retiring less-used items to storage, and shifting materials for the best utilization of crowded space.
- Increasing the dissemination of legal information through enlarged research activities and a more active publications program.

Although special emphasis was given to these activities, other goals were not neglected, thus ensuring efficient and effective performance of the department's various tasks.

A number of the staff's activities were of a routine and recurring nature, but others were novel, involving the use of new materials and approaches. The encyclopedic collection of the Law Library reflected the complexity of the world's legal systems, and the staff's reference and research work made apparent the multinational scope of many contemporary legal problems. In addition to their usual activities, several staff members were involved in the work of the Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning. Various recommendations formulated for and by the task force looked toward a fuller use of the actual and potential resources of the Law Library.

READER SERVICES

Demands for service were heterogeneous and involved all geographical and topical areas of the law. Generally, congressional requests were for studies of subjects in public law, governmental and court inquiries concerned private law, and requests from other users touched upon all fields of American, foreign, and international law. Overall, no quantitative records were set during fiscal 1976, although the total of reference and research services provided was considerable. Some 168,000 responses were given to reference and research inquiries; these responses took the form of special studies, translations, bibliographies, letters, and direct answers either in person or by telephone. Items circulated within the Law Library and in other Library of Congress reading rooms totaled 385,600. Some 6,000 items left the Library on loan and 1,700 were sent for photoduplication in response to user requests.

Congressional studies showed continued variety in topic and breadth of scope. Rather than concentrating narrowly upon the textual provisions of the laws concerned, congressional inquirers this year showed increasing interest in the background of various pieces of legislation, their legislative histories, and the socioeconomic effects of their implementation. Responding to such inquiries required much bibliographic groundwork and in-depth study in several disciplines.

There was an increase in both governmental and outside inquiries during fiscal 1976, and the range of topics they covered made it apparent that American law is more and more in contact with foreign law. The LC staff of professionally trained and experienced legal experts was eminently qualified to deal with the increased interaction of the two. Throughout the year these specialists located and interpreted laws and provided authoritative guidance to the vast literature on all legal systems, current and historical. In many cases, they performed their tasks despite the absence of the sophisticated information retrieval tools readily available to the expert in American law.

Particularly heavy demands were placed on the translation services of the Law Library staff by government, official, and legal agencies during fiscal 1976. During fiscal 1975, the 180 requests for translation services involved a product of only eleven hundred pages; in contrast, four thousand pages of translated material were produced in fiscal 1976 in response to 190 requests.

Preparation of bibliographies also consumed a greater part of the staff's time in fiscal 1976 than the previous year, there being an 80-percent increase in the number of bibliographic entries prepared.

Reference and Research Service to Congress

Congress, the most frequent single user of the research services of the foreign law divisions, evidenced interest in a great variety of subjects in its requests. The majority of these related to issues of political significance, some of them topics of pending legislation. In many instances through such legislation the lawmakers were venturing into areas that were completely new to the United States, and they turned to the Law Library for information on pioneering legislation developed in other countries in response to similar pressures. The number of pages in special studies prepared in response to congressional requests increased from 16,700 in fiscal 1975 to 17,500 in fiscal 1976, and in the same period there was an increase of 67.5 percent in the number of pages in translations prepared for Congress.

On several occasions during the fiscal year a congressional inquiry showed an interest in the incarceration of Americans abroad, particularly in Latin America, the Near East, and the Iberian peninsula. Responses to such inquiries analyzed the judicial and penal systems of the countries involved and cited precedents in treaty arrangements whereby a sentence handed down in one country may be carried out in the home country of the offender. A major project undertaken for Congress was a study of the scope and language of the national economic planning legislation of foreign countries and a description of the administrative machinery provided. The expertise of the staff was also tapped for study of the possible effect of the proposed West German codetermination law on the rights of American multinational corporations and for an examination of the scope of an international organization under study by a congressional committee.

A major study of the 1975 revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China was completed. This study, a comprehensive treatment of the new basic law of the Peking government, drew heavily upon the staff's knowledge of political, economic, and social conditions in mainland China. In addition, the staff analyzed the criminal justice of the PRC under the long-awaited 1975 constitution, synthesizing a discussion of the constitution's provisions on the legal system with information that recently became available on justice in the post-Cultural Revolution period.

In addition to its recurring requests for foreign legal information on such topical matters as gun control, drug legislation, bribery and extortion laws, pretrial detention and bail provisions, limitations on campaign expenditures and on radio and TV political advertisements, and various aspects of economic regulation, Congress showed special interest in the following subjects:

Government support of newspapers and magazines, particularly during election campaigns.

Compensation for victims of crimes.

Mandatory leave for public officials running for office.

Foreign criminal legislation designed to enforce the protection provisions of international fishery conventions.

Collective bargaining agreements in the public service and their effectiveness in preventing strikes.

Restrictions on inheritances from citizens of communist countries by heirs in noncommunist countries.

Provision for a nonmember presiding officer in foreign legislatures.

Safeguards established by foreign legislative bodies to prevent disclosure of confidential information.

Arrangements in national capital cities for the taxation of the income of nonresidents.

Chronological compilation of consumer legislation in various foreign countries.

Antiterrorist measures in international conventions or in foreign domestic legislation.

Judicial salaries in foreign countries during periods of inflation.

Foreign legislation on planned obsolescence and products liability.

Criminal justice systems in Africa.

Right of a person in Europe adversely affected by press reports to reply in the offending press.

Prohibition against offering of legal services on a contingent-fee basis.

Reacquisition of citizenship.

Seat belt and harness laws and their effectiveness.

Use of a firing squad in capital punishment.

In the case of each of these topics the law of several legal jurisdictions was examined, and the response often delved into the practical effectiveness of the law.

Numerous inquiries pertaining to only one legal system were also handled by the research staff. Of an extensive range of topics, the following represent a sample:

Women's suffrage in the United Arab Emirates.

Tax laws intended to harass political dissidents in Eastern Europe.

The banking system of Switzerland.

Traffic laws of Saudi Arabia.

Overview of the present Cuban legal system.

Drug control and penalties in Mexico.

Airport noise control laws in England.

Soviet constitutional law on personal freedom.

Moroccan labor law.

Legal control of fisheries in Portugal.

French tax laws on pornography.

The English National Health Service.

Expunging a criminal record from the Family Register in Japan.

Legislative protection of the dairy industry in New Zealand.

Legal specialists from the Law Library also contributed chapters to the CRS study of the 1971-75 phase of *Soviet Space Programs*, a staff report prepared for the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee.

There were several major undertakings in the translation of foreign materials into English. These included the translation of Japanese texts of the Law Concerning Medical Service for Victims of Atomic Bomb Blasts and the Special Measures Law for Victims of Atomic Bomb Blasts; the translation of the testimony of a Chilean attorney on human rights in Chile before the Subcommittee on International Organizations of the House International Relations Committee; and the translation of numerous pieces or correspondence received by the Congress from Vietnamese refugees.

Other Reference and Research Services

The Law Library also offers its reference and research services to a variety of noncongressional users. Responses to noncongressional inquiries take many forms, each of them being individually tailored, insofar as possible, to meet the needs of the requester. Many of these inquiries require only a brief response, but others call for a full discussion of various principles of law. In many instances the staff must translate a law and other pertinent information into English and attempt to make the foreign conceptions involved intelligible in terms of American law.

In contrast to congressional requests, which generally are for discussion of broad subjects of public interest, inquiries from noncongressional users typically relate to a specific topic in private law and often derive from concern with a concrete case. Thus, government agencies and the courts commonly submit documents describing a certain set of facts pertaining to a case pending before them and solicit the Law Library's advice on the applicable foreign or international law. A large number of requests emanate from state and local governments, foreign and international institutions, lawyers, and prisoners who seek the text, and often the legislative background, of an American law, with appropriate bibliographic citations.

Inquiries requiring the application of a foreign law to a specific factual situation dealt for the most part with such matters of personal status as marriage, divorce, legitimation, adoption, and citizenship. During the past fiscal year these requests were received for almost every legal jurisdiction but were especially numerous for the former Republic of Vietnam. In assisting with the settlement of Vietnamese refugees in this country, the executive agencies turned to the Law Library with questions concerning the status under Vietnamese law of actions taken by some of the refugees before their departure for the United States. An interesting study on a personal status question involving traditional Chinese law dealt with the status of the "inferior wife" under the Ch'ing Code. Until recently, traditional Chinese law and custom were also applicable to Chinese residents of Hong Kong. Other studies treated the establishment and dissolution of Chinese customary marriages in Hong Kong and the status of children born of such marriages.

Among personal status questions were:

Effects of a bigamous marriage in the Philippines.

Requirements and legal effects of restricted adoption in Portugal and Brazil.

Status of children of concubines in North Borneo.

Validity under Indonesian law of an adoption effected by means of a certificate of child relinquishment.

Validity under Burmese Buddhist law of a Chinese customary marriage.

Requirements for naturalization in Venezuela.

Noncongressional inquirers also received special studies on matters other than personal status questions. Examples are the following:

Crimes of moral turpitude in the Caribbean Islands.

Slavery in the Spanish colonies.

Investment law of Turkey.

Distinction between the legal status of civilians and military employees in the armed services of various countries.

Insurance laws of the Dominican Republic.

Indexes, Other Bibliographic Tools, and Publications

To gain ready access to the sources of foreign law, the staff continued to devote extensive time to the preparation of bibliographic tools. This task was made necessary by the slowness with which such aids are published in some countries and their total absence in others. In some cases the unindexed national gazette is the only source of the law; in others, the new practice of publishing codes in looseleaf form has resulted in the discontinuation of the publication of sessional laws and regulatory instruments. Since the remedy lies in the preparation of the Law Library's own finding aids, the staff continued to compile indexes to legislation from most African, Near Eastern, Latin American, and Southeast Asian countries.

The Hispanic Law Division analyzed the subject heading structure for its *Index to Latin American Legislation* and as a result added new headings and references and revised others. A similar review of headings was undertaken by the Near Eastern and African Law Division for its indexing of primary legislative sources. The Information Systems Office made a preliminary study of the Law Library's abstract indexing of foreign law with a view toward placing such files on a computerized data base available for on-line search and retrieval.

Various members of the staff continued their contributions to the *Index to Foreign Legal Periodicals* by indexing legal periodicals in Ukrainian, Chinese, Korean, and Japanese. Several were also members of the American Association of Law Libraries' Committee on the *Index*.

Since 1973 the Law Library has been making a number of the products of its research available to a broader audience through the issuance of studies by the Law Library. These studies are issued irregularly and, particularly in the case of those originally undertaken for congressional use, with the approval of the requester. They are made available upon request or to recipients selected by the staff for their known interest in the topic in question. The nine studies issued during the past year were:

The 1975 Revised Constitution of the People's Republic of China, by Tao-tai Hsia and Kathryn A. Haun.

The Abortion Decision of February 25, 1975, of the Federal Constitutional Court, Federal Republic of Germany, by Edmund C. Jann.

Voting in Western Europe: Belgium, by Virgiliu Stoicoiu.

Voting in Western Europe: The Netherlands, by G. Joyce Darilek.

Newsmen's Privilege, 1970-1974, by Michael C. McGoings.

Legal, Tax and Regulatory Aspects of Doing Business in Saudi Arabia, by Zuhair E. Jwaideh.

Peking's Policy toward the Dual Nationality of the Overseas Chinese: A Survey of Its Development, by Tao-tai Hsia and Kathryn A. Haun.

Nature and Scope of Marriage and Divorce Laws in Egypt and Iraq, by Zuhair E. Jwaideh.

The Civil Aviation Law of Bulgaria, by Ivan Sipkov.

The manuscripts of four publications were completed and submitted to the Publications Office during the year. They were:

The Law Library of the Library of Congress: Its History, Collections, and Services.

Japanese Writings on Communist Chinese Law, 1946-1974, by Sung Yoon Cho.

Vietnamese Legal Materials, 1954-1975, by Phuong Khanh Nguyen.

The Controversy over a New Canal Treaty between the United States and Panama, by Wayne D. Bray, under contract with the Library.

Exhibits

Exhibits in the foyer of the Law Library covered a wide spread of subjects, materials, and geographic areas. Titles for display during the fiscal year were Law and Cultural Treasures in Latin America; The Legal Status of Women: International and Comparative Law; The 1975 Constitution of the People's Republic of China; Milestones in the Evolution of Law in the Middle East; and Americana: Trials, 1704-1800.

COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT

To provide access to law on a worldwide scale and proper legal reference and research service, it is fundamental that the printed sources of the law for each legal system must be available. These sources must include not only those of common, civil, and socialist law but also those of religious and customary law. The collection must be as up to date and as historically complete as possible, for gaps in either current or historical coverage can result in the provision of incomplete or misleading information. The Law Library's role in making available this vast storehouse of legal materials requires the careful collection of sources, their thorough organization, and their timely preservation.

One problem which the Law Library constantly faces is maintaining the currency of the collection. Continually, legislative bodies are passing new acts and amending old ones, executives are issuing new decrees and subsidiary agencies their regulations, and courts are altering areas of the law. The frequency with which the law changes poses special problems in acquisitions, especially from those countries that have not developed reliable means of informing interested bodies abroad of these changes.

Various members of the staff, often in connection with private travel, carried out acquisition activities in other cities, foreign and domestic. These activities were fruitful in bringing needed materials to the collections and in clarifying for bookdealers and government suppliers the types of publications to be selected and forwarded to the Library as expeditiously as possible. Among these efforts were:

Tao-tai Hsia carried out acquisition activities in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

Mya Saw Shin acquired important items in Burma.

Sung Yoon Cho obtained over four hundred current and retrospective titles from Japan and Korea.

Rubens Medina undertook acquisition activities in Caracas, Venezuela.

Tadeusz Sadowski reviewed and located Polish, Russian, and Soviet items in Poland and England, at Harvard Law School Library and Rutgers School of Law.

Beverly A. Gray of the African Section, General Reference and Bibliography Division, Reader Services Department, filled in many gaps in primary source material from various West African countries.

The lack of classification schedules for most legal systems continued to make the organization of material difficult, thereby reducing the effectiveness of the department's services. Also, during fiscal 1976 the Law Library was still processing most materials added to the law collections, even for those parts of American and English law for which classification schedules have been developed and applied.

A total of 47,100 volumes were added to the collection during fiscal 1976. Of these, 21,000 were materials shelflisted by the Law Library, 17,700 were volumes shelflisted in class K by the Processing Department, and 8,400 were serials and briefs coming to the collection after binding. With 8,500 volumes removed from the collection as surplus materials, the net addition of 37,900 volumes brought the collection at the end of the fiscal year to a total of 1,373,600 volumes.

Selection and Acquisition

Several items were added to the rare book collection during the fiscal year. These included *Formularium instrumentorum secundum usum Venetorum ac Cretensium* (Venice: Simon de Luere, July 31, 1505), a sixteenth-century collection of fifty-six leaves of legal documents and charters used in the Republic of Venice and the island of Crete, then under Venetian rule. Another important addition was made to the collection of coutumes. It was the sixteenth-century compilation of the local customary law of Normandy, *Les covstvmes dv pays et dvché de Normandie, anciens resors et enclaves d'Icelvy* . . . (Rouen: R. du Petit Val, 1599).

The recommending officers of the Law Library checked some 3,500 booklists and catalogs, leading to the searching of 17,500 items for possible addition to the collection. As a result, 3,300 recommendations for purchase were made. The English-language African and Southeast Asian parts of the collection were surveyed and evaluated. In addition, there was a concerted attempt to obtain complete retrospective holdings of official gazettes.

The largest number of incoming materials consisted of serial and periodical pieces (254,600) and looseleaf inserts (1,244,400). Monographs, records and briefs, public documents, and pocket parts continued to be other major receipts.

The Library's program of filming current Latin American official gazettes in lieu of binding produced 567 new reels of microfilm for eight countries and twelve Mexican states.

Organization and Maintenance of the Collection

Because class K has been applied to some parts of the collection and not to others, a dual system of shelf organization is maintained in the Law Library. This past year an increasing volume of class K material was added to the collection, and there was also a heavier than normal addition of new material, all of which had to be accommodated within the same space available in previous years. These circumstances created considerable difficulties in the organization of the collection. Adjustments in shelving, shifting of materials on some decks, weeding of excess copies, reprints, and other unwanted items, transfer of materials to storage, microfilming of brittle serials, and substitution of microforms for hard copies mitigated the situation to some extent. Shelf reading and the maintenance of currency in filing looseleaf services and inserting pocket parts were operations that kept the collection in the proper condition for use.

Volumes shelflisted or reshelflisted, the latter as a by-product of class K retrospective classification, totaled 25,200. Shelflisting for several major countries was transferred from the divisions to the Law Library's Processing Section, thereby relieving the legal specialists of this time-consuming task; in the case of the Hispanic Law Division, the transfer of shelflisting activities was total.

In addition to shelflisting, the Law Library added some 680 titles of microfilm and microfiche to its rapidly increasing microform collection. There was a slight decrease in the preparation of materials for the shelves by adding ownership indicia and marking the spines with shelf-location markings.

Considerable attention was given to ensuring sufficient space for the expansion of both current and most-used materials for the Anglo-American Law Reading Room. Some of the deck collections were shifted to make room for the shelving of current Canadian and general law materials to which class K is soon to be applied. Unbound records and briefs of the U.S. Courts of Appeals were boxed for storage, and current items were arranged and shelved as expeditiously as possible.

Throughout the year the Law Library's committee for coordinating processing activities dealt with problems concerning official gazettes, preservation, binding, microfilming, and the disposal of surplus materials.

Preservation

Conserving a collection that is considered one of the most comprehensive in the world requires binding, rebinding, boxing, restoration, proper shelving, and similar measures.

Because of outstanding performance by the staff, nineteen thousand volumes of monographs, serials, periodicals, and records and briefs were bound in fiscal 1976, in contrast to the seventy-five hundred volumes bound the previous year. Systematic attention was given to the binding of general law, Roman law, canon law, and Hispanic law materials, as well as to U.S. bar association publications, state attorney general reports and opinions, and looseleaf services and their transfer binders. A beginning was made on European law material. Although a great deal remains to be done before it can be said that the condition of the collection is adequate with respect to binding, the impressive total for fiscal 1976 reduced considerably the number of volumes in need of attention, and it further facilitated the application of class K to the collection.

Binding or rebinding of many thousands of volumes is impossible because their pages are too brittle or the bindings have deteriorated too badly. These volumes must either be filmed or preserved with some external covering. In conjunction with the application of class K to retrospective portions of the collection, several hundred volumes which are too brittle to bind were microfilmed.

Over nineteen hundred volumes of rare material in the cases in the European Law Division were sent to the Restoration Office for boxing under the phased preservation box program. Among items returned in a restored condition were the "Coutume of Normandie," a fourteenth-century bound manuscript; Connecticut Acts (1784); North Carolina Public Acts (1752); Tennessee Acts (1793 and 1794); Tennessee Laws (1803); Virginia Laws (1720); Soccinis'

Tabula Regularum cum fallentiis (1524); and *Constitutiones* (1471).

Time and funds devoted to filming nearly seventeen hundred volumes of twenty-one deteriorating serial titles too brittle to bind were doubled. In addition to four American and English periodicals and the *National Corporation Reporter* (1890-1967, 155 vols.), titles microfilmed included:

Argentine Republic. *Coleccion completa de Leyes. . . .* 1852-1934, 32 vols.

Argentine Republic. *Gaceta del Foro.* 1916-67, 250 vols.

Argentine Republic. *Gaceta de Paz.* 1935-65, 31 vols.

Argentine Republic. *Leyes Nacionales sancionadas. . . .* 1883-1942, 51 vols.

Argentine Republic. *Registro nacional.* 1810-91, 14 vols.

Argentine Republic. *Registro nacional.* 1851-1938, 110 vols.

France. *Recueil critique de jurisprudence et de législation.* 1898-1941, 120 vols.

France. *Recueil de la Gazette des tribunaux.* 1898-1935, 41 vols.

Netherlands. *Nederlandsche rechtspraak, of Verzameling van arresten en gewijsden. . . .* 1839-1912, 212 vols.

Russia. *Pravo.* 1898-1917, 20 vols.

Serbia. *Srpske Novine.* 1870-1918, 40 vols.

Spain. Tribunal Supremo. *Jurisprudencia Civil.* 1855-1936, 224 vols.

Spain. Tribunal Supremo. *Jurisprudencia Criminal.* 1870-1936, 136 vols.

Yugoslavia. *Sluzbene Novine* (Belgrade). 1919-40, 41 vols.

Yugoslavia. *Sluzbene Novine* (London). 1941-44, 2 vols.

The fortunate receipt of missing issues allowed filming of the Cuban *Gaceta Oficial* for the period 1970-75.

PERSONNEL

The addition of a research assistant for the European Law Division brought the total staff of the Law Library to ninety positions. Several temporary reference assistants, legal specialists, and library technicians were employed during fiscal 1976 to provide more extensive reference and research assistance and to make possible greater attention to processing and preservation operations. In addition, a law student was added to the staff as a part-time intern.

Schedules were introduced to allow several reference librarians in the American-British Law Division to rotate between the Anglo-American Law Reading Room, the Gallery, and the Law Library in the Capitol. This arrangement gave more balanced reference and bibliographic service at these areas during hours when they were open to the public.

The Placement and Classification Office completed the most extensive maintenance review the Law Library has ever undergone. As a result, position descriptions were revised, guidelines for promotion in certain positions were issued, and additional promotion plans were prepared. One Law Library position was held by a participant in the Training, Appraisal, and Promotion (TAP) program.

Implementation of the Library's regulation on labor-management relations, which became effective in October 1975, resulted in the recognition in March 1976 of the Law Library of Congress United Association of Employees (LLCUNAE). Representing both professional and nonprofessional employees of the Law Library, it was one of four labor unions recognized by the Library. In June 1976 a negotiation committee consisting of representatives of LLCUNAE and the Library administration met and agreed upon ground rules for contract negotiation.

Sixty-two Law Library employees spent 2,170 hours in various training programs, either in-service, job related, or tuition supported. In comparison to fiscal year 1975, there was an increase of 50 percent in the outlay of funds for training. Some of the courses taken dealt with affirmative action, labor-management relations and collective bargaining negotiations, legal research, library science, personnel administration, law, and languages. Many staff members served on Library committees and participated in various Librarywide programs.

Professional Activities

Members of the staff participated actively in a number of professional organizations, some chairing committees or serving on boards. They took part in institutes, conferences, and seminars as speakers, panelists, and discussants. Among the professional organizations were the American Association of Law Libraries, the International Association of Law Libraries, the Inter-American Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, the Middle East Studies Association, the Middle East Librarians Association, the Association for Asian Studies, the American Bar Association, and other federal and state bar associations and law library groups.

Ivan Sipkov served as assistant editor-in-chief of the *International Journal of Law Libraries,* published in West Germany by the International Association of Law Libraries. Krishan S. Nehra was coauthor of an article, "Right to Privacy in the United States, Great Britain, and India," published in *Comparative Human Rights.* Tao-tai Hsia and Kathryn Haun prepared a revised edition of the section on the People's Republic of China in *Constitutions of the Countries of the World.* Dr. Hsia taught a course at the George Washington University on Chinese law, Raúl Allard one at Catholic University on international relations and international law, and Marlene C. McGuirl one at the Library of Congress on legal research.

In May, under the chairmanship of Sidney Sachs of Washington, D.C., the American Bar Association Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress met with officials of the Library of Congress and the Law Library. As a result of the meeting, the committee looked forward to making the bar more aware of the resources and services of the Law Library and to assisting the Law Library in carrying out its projects.

6

Administrative Department

To serve the Congress and the nation we must keep this Library strong, well nourished, and decently housed.

To assist in keeping the Library strong, well nourished, and decently housed, the Administrative Department pursued a wide range of activities during the year. The Central Services Division and the Buildings Management Office offered support services for a number of functions surrounding the induction of the new Librarian of Congress. The Preservation Office and the Photoduplication Service were both active in the development of national and international standards in their respective areas. Plans were generated for the development of a national preservation program and the Preservation Research and Testing Office was issued two patents for new methods of paper deacidification. A Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Office was established within the Personnel Office to represent the Library's position with respect to union activity. The major Library-wide reorganization in April further changed Personnel Office responsibilities. The Affirmative Action program, personnel security, classification appeals, and labor-management relations and appeals functions were transferred to the Librarian's Office. Continuing expansion of computer applications required the remodeling and enlarging of the Computer Service Center and the provision of additional electrical power. The responsibility for assignment and utilization of space was transferred from the Buildings Management Office to the newly formed Library Environment Resources Office. A notable change effected by the staff of the Architect of the Capitol was the reactivation of "Neptune's Court," the fountain in front of the Library of Congress Building. The streams of water were directed into a new pattern and it is believed that for the first time in history the fountain is now operating in the way its creator Roland Hinton Perry intended. A major physical move took place in February 1976 when the Procurement and Supply Division coordinated the transfer of library materials from the Federal Depot, Middle River, Maryland, to a newly leased warehouse, the Landover Center Annex in Landover, Maryland. Edmond L. Applebaum replaced F. E. Croxton as director of the department in April and Glen A. Zimmerman replaced Robert W. Hutchison as director of personnel at the same time.

AUTOMATION ACTIVITIES

Computer services provided by the Information Systems Office showed major increases during the year. The number of on-line SCORPIO (Subject Content Oriented Retriever for Processing Information On-Line) search sessions more than tripled, reaching an average of over a thousand per day. The daily workload in on-line teleprocessing more than doubled. Congressional use of the system also increased and by the end of fiscal 1976 services were provided to seventy-two terminal installations in the House of Representatives and ninety-two in the Senate. The Capitol Hill network was placed in operation and the House and the Senate can now gain access to the Library's information systems directly from their own computers. Data bases have been expanded, the floor area for the Computer Service Center has been doubled, and electric power has been increased. Many significant enhancements to software systems have been effected and access to the full machine-readable cataloging (MARC) file was made available to SCORPIO users and to readers using the Library's public terminals. An expanded schedule of on-line teleprocessing was established to meet the needs of congressional and Library users, and these services are now available every day on an eighty-five-hour weekly schedule.

On September 15, 1975, William R. Nugent was named assistant director for information systems development. Mr. Nugent came to the Library in August 1973 as assistant coordinator of information systems and had been acting coordinator since January 1975.

Computer Applications

During the year systems analysts, programmers, and others helped determine where automated processes might prove most beneficial and worked on the design and establishment of systems aimed at increasing efficiency and improving the Library's services.

The Management Information Applications Section provided support to various offices in the Administrative Department. The central accounting system is facilitating the operations of the Financial Management Office. With the exception of the general ledger, all books of that office are now automated. In addition, this system was modified to provide support services to the Congressional Budget Office.

The personnel automation system, which incorporates the personnel data, training history, and employee address files, is used extensively in the production of regular reports for all Library offices and special reports for the Equal Opportunity Office and the Affirmative Action and Federal Women's Programs. Automated systems are also used by the Recruitment and Placement, Organization and Classification, Personnel Operations, and Training Offices. The Procurement and Supply Division has benefited from an automated system that facilitates the maintenance of inventory records. Special survey questionnaires were processed for the Librarian's Task Force.

The Reader Services and Research Support Section provides programming and systems analysis to divisions in two departments—Reader Services and Research. Services to the Research Department include the production of a writer-recipient index report for the Manuscript Division and an index based on title and subject to its microfilm collections. For the Orientalia Division, a feasibility study was made of a proposed National Union Catalog of Arabic and Persian bibliographic materials and consultation was held on the establishment of a data base for the production of a third edition of *American Doctoral Dissertations on the Arab World.* Preliminary work was completed on computer-aided production of the *American Bibliography of Slavic and East European Studies* for the Slavic and Central European Division.

Activities for the Reader Services Department included automation support for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Work leading to computerized compilation of a catalog of mass-produced materials was begun. A contract was awarded for the conversion of 9,000 titles into machine-readable form and an automatic cross-reference system was established. The first union list of in-process materials was completed in April, reflecting the current status of 7,000 titles from book order, through production, to distribution. This report will be produced on a monthly basis in microfiche form for distribution to all regional libraries. Two other computer products continue to be valuable aids—braille editions of the LC telephone directory and statements of earnings and leave.

Work progressed on the Loan Division's automated charging system. Functional specifications were approved by the Loan Division and systems development was begun. This system, expected to be operational in fiscal 1977, is designed to produce automatically such items as passes, recall notices, wait lists, and other data for management reports.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations document control system, which was implemented in September 1974, provides support to specialists who supply background information to committee members. The data base currently contains over twenty-one thousand records. Three other small data bases were established for the committee. Reports are produced on both a scheduled and on-demand basis.

The CRS Applications Section developed new systems and augmented existing ones supporting the

Congressional Research Service. A research notification system was set up to satisfy a congressional requirement for a report describing the major projects of CRS, the General Accounting Office, the Office of Technology Assessment, and the Congressional Budget Office. Other products of this system include reports on CRS major projects of special use to the Service's researchers and identification of new projects as they are initiated by CRS and the other agencies. An enhancement to the *Bill Digest* system provides a complete record of the evolution of a bill and changes in it, including the action which caused the revisions, and retrieval of information on major legislative status steps.

The Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system was modified to allow for an increase in the number of subscribers per subject area and to permit the production of mailing labels for subscribers. Data bases added during the year included systems and resources for budget, recurring reports required by law, and program evaluation reports—all supplied by the General Accounting Office. To improve the quality of searching CRS data bases, the Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV), containing some sixty-four hundred terms completely cross-referenced, is now being used in structuring queries. Additions for the period 1969 through 1971 to the CRS citation data base brought the total number of records to over 160,000.

After customer acceptance of the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS), the Copyright Applications Section added new facilities that automated the cataloging and processing of class U (Notice of Use) and class V (Notice of Intention to Use) information. A system designed to handle periodical material specifically was placed in production in March 1976. This system provides on-line entry updating and production of weekly cards, user statistics, index and control listings, semiannual catalogs, and off-line history file processing. Planning began for production of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* as a microfiche publication. This form would replace the hard-copy version and would mean major cost and storage savings for the Copyright Office.

The Applications Support Group assisted several offices in the development of micrographic products. Competitive procurement of a computer-output-microfilm (COM) recorder was in process at year's end. The electronic photocomposition of the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions*, undertaken in cooperation with the Publications Office and the Automated Data Processing Office of the Cataloging Distribution Service to reduce costs and improve appearance, was successfully effected during the year. Preliminary systems surveys were conducted for the Law Library and Photoduplication Service and recommendations made.

Central Computer Services

Significant growth in demands for both teleprocessing and batch services forced the Computer Service Center to devote a major effort not only to planning for facilities, equipment, and staff to meet these needs but also to obtaining more space and electrical power to accommodate increased central computer processing. The seven-day-a-week service schedule, mentioned earlier, was established to meet congressional needs as well as those of other users. More double-density disc drives were procured to handle the rapidly growing requirement for data storage. Two minicomputers were added to accommodate the wand reader application of the MARC Development Office for the Automated Process Information File.

The Technical Coordination Group continued its studies of computer and telecommunication systems as part of its mid-range and long-range planning. Major emphasis has been placed on developing networking methodologies for the Capitol Hill network. Medium-speed telephone lines have been installed between computers located in the House and Senate and those at the Library of Congress. High-speed cable installations to transmit data between computers are under consideration for the future. A telecommunications technical control center is nearing completion to assist in instant diagnosis of telecommunication problems experienced by users of data transmitted over telephone lines. A contract was initiated with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the study of page-image retrieval and transmission systems. Analyses of systems loading and configuration were conducted and competitive procurement has been initiated to supply additional computer power.

The growing use of remote terminals in computer applications inside and outside the Library resulted in concentrating most of the year's systems programming efforts on data communications. To provide increased control over access to the Library's central computer facility, specifications for new terminal access procedures were designed and are now being implemented. Greater accounting control of computer use has also been introduced. To aid programmers and computer operators, specifications for an on-line computer operation were designed. Two sets of programs were developed and put to use: ROSCOE, which allows programmers to develop and submit computer jobs for processing at a remote terminal, and UCC-ONE, which permits automatic management of magnetic tape files.

To keep automation standards and procedures current in the midst of these developments in data communications at the Library, an automation standards and procedures committee was formed. A total revision of the existing standards and resources manuals is now in progress.

During the year, a multimedia automation training facility was established. In its first five months, over a hundred technical people participated in the activity, completing over 450 hours of training in forty different technical topics

MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Induction of a new Librarian and a major reorganization created the need for additional efforts from communication, printing, central services, building maintenance, and security groups. The search for additional space culminated in major moves of collections and staff. At the request of the Congressional Budget Office, the Library entered into agreements to perform financial management as well as procurement and supply work for that office. Library buildings were modernized and refurbished in several instances and the grounds were improved.

Buildings Management and Space Planning and Utilization

Operations of the Buildings Management Office were changed significantly with the formation of the Library Environment Resources Office. The responsibilities of this new office include not only assignment of space in the Library's present buildings but also planning for the James Madison Memorial Building and future space needs. Coordination of these efforts has become essential with the approaching occupancy of the new building, the moves it will entail, and the consequent need to plan for the effective use of vacated space in the present two Capitol Hill buildings. The change has freed the Buildings Management Office to concentrate on the maintenance, operation, and protection of the Library buildings.

Among the many projects completed in the Library of Congress buildings by the staff of the Architect of the Capitol were:

Modernization of the stack elevators in the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

Installation of a sprinkler system covering 185,000 square feet of lawns, shrubs, and trees on the grounds of the Library of Congress Building.

Reactivation of the Neptune Fountain with an improved water spray pattern.

Completion of a greatly expanded area for bicycles in the east parking lot.

Expansion and improvement of the Printing Unit area, including installation of hung ceilings, partitions, lighting, and a plate developing room.

The area occupied by the Computer Service Center was doubled. Improvements included a raised floor, new and additional electric panels and wiring, 700,000 BTUs of refrigeration from two water chillers on the southwest grounds of the Thomas Jefferson Building, and a temporary substation to provide essential electric service for the computer facility. Work is continuing on the installation of fluorescent lighting fixtures in the stacks of the Thomas Jefferson Building, with fifteen of the twenty-four decks completed during the fiscal year.

The growing activities of the Library required two divisions of the Processing Department—the Order Division and the Exchange and Gift Division—along with the Administrative Department's Binding Office to join the Cataloging Distribution Service, the MARC Editorial Office, and the Library's Training Office at the Navy Yard Annex, moves that were in process at the end of the fiscal year. A new rental building near the Capitol Beltway at Landover, Maryland, providing 190,000 square feet of space, was obtained early in 1976 and will become the principal storage building for supplies, equipment, and lesser-used parts of the Library's collections. One division—the Administrative Department's Procurement and Supply Division—will be moved there during the coming year. Materials previously stored in the Federal Depot at Middle River, Maryland, were moved to the Landover Center Annex and the Federal Depot was released to the General Services Administration.

During the year 1,254,939 persons visited the Library of Congress, an increase of almost 6 percent over the previous year.

In addition to providing routine protective services during the year, the Special Police Force assisted the Secret Service in protecting the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other officials who attended the ceremony on November 12, 1975, at which Daniel J. Boorstin took the oath of office as the twelfth Librarian of Congress.

James Madison Memorial Building

The concerns about the completion of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and its use were resolved on February 27, 1976, when the President signed into law an increase in the authorization for the building (P.L. 94-219) and on March 9 an appropriation to the Architect of the Capitol for an additional $33 million to complete construction (P.L. 94-226). These actions enabled the Architect of the Capitol to award the contract for the final phase on March 9 to the lowest of five bidders. The company selected had extended its bid price from the original date of submission in July 1975. The final phase includes most of the interior work on the building—heating and ventilation, lighting, plumbing, security systems, and all interior walls and finishes. Exterior work on the building has been completed under earlier contracts.

Since March 1976, the new contractor has been involved with the final selection of subcontractors and with the necessary preliminary work. Completion of this final phase will require at least two and one-half years.

Planning for the furnishings of the Madison Building, including the design of suitable work stations, moved forward during this period. Sample installations were placed for testing in the Information Systems Office and the Copyright Office, and a special experimental unit, developed for the Congressional Research Service, was set up shortly after the close of the fiscal year. The technical evaluation of compact bookstacks was virtually complete and, assuming an appropriation of additional funds, should lead to the award of a contract early in fiscal 1977.

Financial Management

In addition to funds for fiscal year 1976, the Library received separate appropriations to cover the transition period, July 1-September 30, 1976. For fiscal 1976 the Library received $128,522,839 by direct appropriation from the Congress, working fund advances and transfers, gifts, trusts, and service fees. In addition, the Architect of the Capitol received $2,173,000 for routine support of the Library and in a supplemental request, $33,000,000 for the final construction stage of the James Madison Memorial Building. Included in the above figures were a reappropriation of $20,000 for furniture and furnishings and several supplementary appropriations: $2,582,000 to pay increased costs resulting from the October 1975 pay raise and wage board pay raises effective at various times during the year; $70,800 for additional staff for the Bicentennial; $242,000 to renovate the nitrate film collection vault at Wright-Patterson Air Field, Dayton, Ohio; and $300,000 to reimburse the United States Postal Service for unpaid obligations incurred in fiscal year 1973 by the Cataloging Distribution Service. In the transition quarter an additional $130,000 for the Copyright Office was allowed by amendment for studies for copyright revision planning and $72,000 was appropriated for the establishment of the American Folklife Center.

The 1977 budget request totaled $142,983,200 and the Congress appropriated 96.4 percent of the request, a total of $137,895,200.

Under the terms of the agreement mentioned earlier by which the Library performs accounting, payroll, disbursing, and procurement and supply functions for the Congressional Budget Office, the LC role is ministerial; that is, the final legal responsibility for actions remains with CBO. A second memorandum of agreement arranged for the Procurement and Supply Division to provide CBO with office supply services on a reimbursable basis.

Details of the Library's financial records for fiscal year 1976 and the transition quarter ending September 30, 1976, appear in the appendixes.

Materiel Management and Support

Throughout the year, the Procurement and Supply Division placed emphasis on the introduction of methods to reduce paperwork and increase productivity. The division's warehousing activities moved to the newly acquired Landover Center Annex in June without disruption of regular services to the Library. The transfer of the Receiving Unit to the Navy Yard Annex during the year released valuable space for other uses and relieved the congested dock area at the rear of the Library of Congress Building.

The Library's automated data processing equipment contracts were expanded and greater cost benefits were realized from long-term agreements. The contracts for binding, film processing, and many services were planned to allow extensions through the transition quarter.

Heavy use is made of the computer by the division. Bidders' lists have been expanded and upgraded. Texts of standard contract clauses have been automated and countless hours have been saved by the use of the on-line ATS terminal in drafting agreements, monthly reports, and similar documents. A CRT terminal installed in the Supply Unit was producing a weekly master inventory list at the close of the year. Plans are under way for the automation of additional data related to inventory management.

Action was taken during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year to incorporate items required by the Photoduplication Service into the centralized supply system.

The inflationary spiral took its toll with price increases of 10 percent or more for most items; however, despite the impact of inflation, negotiation efforts have produced substantial reductions in the costs of selected items.

Central Administrative Services

The new administration and subsequent reorganization have increased workloads in all areas of administrative services. Minor increases in printing have been noted with revisions of regulations, issuance of more than the usual number of Special Announcements, and such items as invitations, programs, stationery, and the like, directly related to the installation of the new Librarian and the development of new activities. A major restructuring of the Librarian's office telephone system, including data sets, required extensive planning and installation of new cables.

The physical relocation of units and personnel during the year necessitated more shuttle bus services and expansion of existing services. Freight from the Library's overseas offices increased again this year and there was an overall 11-percent increase in freight handling. The time is fast approaching when the Library will process one million pounds of freight annually.

Communication services conducted by the Central Services Division generally showed varying increases:

Federal Telecommunication System (FTS) calls, 17 percent.

Telephone service, 10 percent.

Use of the Navy Yard Annex (NYA) shuttle service, 500 percent.

Lettering of certificates, 293 percent.

Creation of charts, 168 percent.

Cyclical paperwork reviews, 28 percent.

Publications added to stock, 70 percent.

Pages composed and impressions produced, 1 percent.

PERSONNEL

Increased responses by the administration in the areas of labor-management relations and equal employment opportunity and to the growing needs of employees for services and improvements in placement, advancement, position classification, health, and personnel relations and operations characterized Library personnel activities during fiscal 1976. Toward the end of the year, the Personnel Office was affected by a Library-wide reorganization that placed the Affirmative Action Office, Labor-Management Relations and Appeals Office, Personnel Security Office, and classification appeals officer in the Office of the Librarian under the director of management policy, a newly created position. Despite these changes, the director of personnel continued to be involved along with other key principals of the Personnel Office in issues and cases growing out of complaints, grievances, appeals, and hearings.

Despite many staff changes during the year, the Placement and Classification Office, which at the close of fiscal 1976 was undergoing a complete reorganization, dividing the functions of placement and classification into two separate offices, continued to have significant increases in workload and production. On the classification side, 2,383 classification actions or reviews were processed, with reclassifications, new positions, and redescriptions up 104 over the previous fiscal year. The organization and classification review of seven units in the Library totaling 393 positions was a significant accomplishment. In addition, the office, in conjunction with the Civil Service Commission, participated in a study of the new Factor Evaluation System (FES) by reviewing 123 secretarial positions ranging in grades from GS-5 to GS-11. Maintenance reviews of four organizational units totaling 234 positions were completed and one of the entire Research Department was begun. A complete review of the classification policies and procedures was completed and proposals for changes were made. The statistics on recruitment and placement were impressive, and totals in most major categories exceeded fiscal 1975 figures. Applications received increased by 7,431; resumés and correspondence received, by 447; tests administered, by 1,427. A complete review of policies and procedures was begun and proposals for a number of changes were made.

The Health Services Office vigorously pursued programs in the areas of preventive medicine, mental health, hypertension, breast cancer detection, drugs, and alcoholism. Plans were made for extending health services following transfer of Library staff to new physical locations.

Overall, in the area of personnel statistics, the fiscal year yielded impressive results: personnel actions processed amounted to 8,950. Appointments totaled 895, an increase of 47 over the last fiscal year, and separations came to 633, 19 less than last fiscal year; quality increases were approved for 66 employees in recognition of high-quality performance; promotions rose by 7 percent to 1,282.

The long-established LC intern program for outstanding library school graduates and in-house candidates attracted more applicants than ever before. Two innovations were the use of operating supervisors in the Library in the interviewing process and the extension of the interviewing and orientation program for applicants from one to two days.

The Library held its first semiannual awards ceremony under the Incentive Awards Program in the Coolidge Auditorium on May 18, 1976. One hundred and twenty employees were presented awards by the Librarian.

Staff members in the personnel offices devoted considerable effort to establishing guidelines and procedures for the application of the new regulations on grievances and adverse actions.

Special emphasis was given to supervisory and labor-management training, with all supervisors attending courses related to the new labor-management program adopted by the Library.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF COLLECTIONS

Unquestionably, the most important events in the activities of the Preservation Office were the announcement by the Librarian of Congress that the Library would undertake the development of a national preservation program and the concurrent release of the assistant director for preservation from his duties as coordinator of building planning to enable him to devote full time to the planning and implementation of the proposed program.

Elsewhere in preservation, the issuance of another patent to the staff of the Research Office for an improved method of solvent deacidification with a compound designated as methylmagnesium carbonate represented a noteworthy accomplishment. Research work also continued on the diethylzinc procedure for vapor-phase deacidification.

The Binding Office output did not quite equal that of the previous year, largely because of a decrease in the number of serials received; nevertheless, more than 240,000 volumes were sent for binding. The decline in the number of serial volumes to be bound had its advantages since it permitted an increase in the number of worn-out volumes sent for rebinding.

The Collections Maintenance Office carried on its major assignment of realigning the collections and in the process moved more than 2.3 million items during the year.

In the Restoration Office the conservation treatment of the *National Intelligencer,* the phased preservation box work for the rare collection of the European Law Division, the restoration of the historically important competition drawings for the White House and Capitol, and the restoration of the county atlases in the Geography and Map Division were among the projects undertaken during the year.

The Preservation Microfilming Office expanded its operation during fiscal 1976, increasing its output from 7,724,000 to 8,476,290 pages, an increase of 10 percent.

Again during fiscal year 1976, members of the Preservation Office staff assisted in emergencies and participated in preservation workshops and seminars at the University of California at Santa Cruz and at other institutions. Robert McComb spent a week in Denver helping to salvage the Geological Survey's library and its aerial photograph collection, both seriously damaged in a fire in the Federal Center. In May the assistant director attended a meeting of the Conservation Committee of the International Council on Archives in Florence, Italy.

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICES

Since its establishment in 1938 the Photoduplication Service has operated on a self-sustaining basis without benefit of appropriated funds, careful management allowing it to suffer occasional annual losses without a financial crisis. During the course of the service's thirty-eight-year history there have been only five adjustments in the rate schedule, the latest becoming effective in October 1972. Close attention to cost control and productivity has made it possible to operate under this schedule for four years instead of the projected two. The grim realities of increased costs of labor–75 percent of the total expenses–and materials made themselves evident in fiscal 1976, resulting in a $100,000 deficit. Operating within the present rate structure, the deficit for fiscal year 1977 is projected at $225,000. To ensure the quality and service that have become hallmarks of the Library's photocopying service, the rate structure demands adjustment in the near future.

At the close of the year, the Library master negative microfilm vault held 184,926 reels of film. The various preservation programs conducted by the Preservation Office and the custodial units in the Library have added an increasing number of reels to this vault every year. In the fiscal year, 15,150 reels were added. A crisis is approaching because the vault, which has temperature and humidity controls, can accommodate only 20,000 additional reels. Under consideration are various proposals for living within the available space until the James Madison Memorial Building is completed. At that time space in the Thomas Jefferson Building will be freed to allow substantial expansion of the vault.

Because of the heavy demand placed on the self-service coin-operated photocopiers adjacent to the Main Reading Room, another copier was added, exhausting all space available for this purpose in the present configuration. A long-time need was satisfied with the installation of the microform reader-printers in the Manuscript, Serial, and Music Divisions.

In response to a Congressional Research Service need to provide Congress with either microfiche or hard-copy reproductions of materials in their Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system, the Photoduplication Service rented as well as purchased equipment capable of producing unitized microfiche. At the close of the fiscal year, this program was in operation.

As a preservation measure, an extensive program was undertaken to produce new printing masters of the drawings in the Historical American Buildings Survey. These masters will be used to fill orders for copies.

Experiments were made with automatic exposure control units for the microfilm cameras. Six months' experience with these units indicates that they have a favorable effect on both production and quality.

The number of exposures in the brittle book program rose to 4,329,480, an increase of 22.8 percent compared to last year's figure of 3,525,267. Negative microfilm exposures also increased: in the current serials program by 15 percent to a total of 1,522,067, and in the noncurrent serials program by 39.8 percent to 1,252,101.

The anticipated release of the positive film edition of the Thomas Jefferson Papers, last of the presidential papers to be filmed by the Library, was not possible during the past fiscal year because of a delay in the publication of the index.

The Latin American gazette program moved forward during the year with the filming of the federal gazettes of Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, and the Dominican Republic for the period 1970-76. Filming of the Argentine (1925-54, 1971-73) and Uruguayan (1890-1973) gazettes was also completed. As an adjunct to the Latin American gazette program, the Library's preservation program revived the microfilming of the Mexican state gazettes. Many of these gazettes have been filmed through 1969.

After considerable experimentation with direct-duplicating photographic film to be used in reproducing copies from rare, glass, and nitrate negatives, this method was abandoned. Preservation of these negatives will continue through use of the "soft" or low-contrast print copy negative procedure.

The testing of microform units produced in the Photoduplication Service Laboratory as well as those secured from commercial and other institutional sources in the Library's acquisition program increased by 265 units or 17 percent during the past year. The number of units rejected because of the presence of excess residual hypo (sodium or ammonium thiosulfate) declined by twenty-five reels or 8.7 percent.

7 Copyright Office

Until recently, libraries — and this Library
too — have been momuments almost exclusively to the Word.
Within the last century however, and especially
within the last few decades, this Library has come
to bear vivid witness, in quite new ways
to the power of the Machine. Most important, of course,
have been the new techniques of photography
and of sound recording, which have provided us here
a new national treasure of images and of sound.

In one of William Saroyan's stories a small boy finds himself in a library for the first time. He glances with awe in every direction: "All them books," he exclaims, "and something written in each one!" Saroyan's small boy would be even more awestruck—possibly to the point of silence—if he could envision the staggering number of books and other items submitted for copyright each year with something written in almost every piece or attached to it.

It is doubtful whether that small boy, or indeed many of his presumably wiser and more sophisticated seniors, could comprehend the scope and the variety evident in the materials submitted for copyright in fiscal 1976. Conventional deposits like books and magazines are expected; others that might not immediately come to mind—for example, photographs and musical scores—can be visualized without difficulty; but industrial designs, computer programs, and the pet rock deposited for copyright registration might be less comprehensible. Indeed, any visitor to the Copyright Office in the fiscal year 1976 might well have been astonished by the quantity and variety of deposits with something written in or about, painted or recorded on all of them.

The Bicentennial year appears to have encouraged creativity among Americans. More writers, composers, artists, and designers than ever before seem to have been inspired to undertake original work and to deposit the results for copyright. There were songs that might be intended to supplement or supplant the national anthem; books took on a patriotic theme; games, puzzles, and designs of all descriptions were displayed in red, white, and blue colors. New note positioning for the study of ragtime and jazz and new sound recordings recognized the uniqueness of this original American music. In fact, submissions for registration in almost all of the fourteen broad classes of works in which copyright may be claimed under Title 17, United States Code, appropriately reflected this burst of patriotic pride in the nation's 200th year, pushing completed registrations for copyright to an unprecedented high of 410,969, an increase of 2.4 percent over the 401,274 registrations recorded in fiscal 1975. Materials received through copyright deposit and transferred to other departments of the Library of Congress for addition to the collections and for service totaled 384,901 pieces.

PRODUCTION AND SERVICES

Almost every phase of copyright activity increased during fiscal year 1976. Copyright fees deposited into the U.S. Treasury totaled $2,763,000, a 13-percent increase over the $2,447,000 deposited in fiscal 1975. The number of books, pamphlets, periodicals, works of art, motion pictures, filmstrips, sound recordings, and other materials submitted and examined for registration and deposit rose to an unparalleled 436,490. Cataloging production increased from 426,000 items in fiscal 1975 to 463,000 individual pieces in fiscal 1976—an increase of 8.68 percent. The mail unit processed 1,011,862 pieces of mail, a 10.5 percent increase. Mail received with payments enclosed ("cash" items) increased by 11 percent. A total of 97,773 searches concerned with materials in process were completed, 17 percent more than a year ago; 547,457 master index cards were filed, a gain of 2.09 percent; 1,588,788 cards in all categories were filed into various catalogs, an increase of 29 percent.

An organization can flourish only if its components are dynamic and energetic in meeting the demands placed upon them. It is heartening to be able to report that all divisions of the Copyright Office responded with enthusiastic effort to the year's massive workload: the Service Division, which is the control center for the receipt and dispatch of applications and materials and the maintenance of fiscal accounts; the Examining Division, which reviews all applications for registration of claims to copyright for compliance with the formalities and requirements of the copyright statute and performs legal research into questions of law affecting the operation of Copyright Office registration and recordation practices; the Cataloging Division, which provides bibliographic and physical description of all copyrighted works registered or received in accordance with the provisions of the law and prepares copy for the current and cumulative issues of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*; and the Reference Division, which responds to all inquiries concerning copyright, furnishes search reports based on Copyright Office records, invokes the demand provisions of the copyright law when there has been failure to comply with the legal deposit and registration requirements, prepares certificates and other legal documents, and manages the department's information and publications program.

This resoluteness and ability to cope resulted in unmatched production and performance. The long-sought goal of currency in filing into the copyright card catalog became a reality, with the scanning, arranging, and filing of 1,380,615 computer-produced cards. The file of entries in this catalog from 1971 to date was expanded with a minimum of inconvenience to users. A new service of providing subscribers with computer tapes of catalog entries was instituted.

Because correspondence in every unit exceeded all earlier records, word-processing machines were introduced in several areas, including the Office of the Register, to speed the preparation of letters and memoranda. Form letters were modified to make them more responsive to more inquiries. Despite the rising workload and unusually heavy personnel losses in several units, sizable backlogs were eliminated or impressively reduced.

The Public Information Office responded to an all-time high of 53,409 telephone inquiries concerning copyright, many of them nonroutine and involving complicated discussions, an increase of 49 percent over the previous year. The number of visitors to the Copyright Office increased 36 percent to a total of 5,626. Reference searches totaled 125,800, an increase of 15 percent. Compliance searches, 17,974 involving 30,547 titles, doubled the fiscal 1975 figure. More than 1,264,600 pages of documents were microfilmed under the deposit microfilm preservation project.

Three exhibits were mounted in the lobby during the fiscal year: Christmas and Copyright; Certificates of Registration, Then and Now; and American Centennial 1876 and the Bicentennial 1976. The Copyright Office joined the Patent and Trademark Office in the celebration of Inventor's Day in February 1976 with a series of exhibits in the Patent Office. On August 18, 1976, the Copyright Office's first coin-operated photocopying machine was installed in the Certifications and Documents Section for the use of the public in copying records and other data not protected by copyright.

It bodes well for the future to report that this accelerating workload could not have been dealt with so successfully were it not for the active and continuing concern of the entire staff. In a department in which basic services to a growing clientele have been likened, somewhat erroneously, to a motor vehicle registration procedure, it is not possible to report glittering performances in every phase of the operation. Yet the steadfast perseverance of the staff and the enthusiastic approach to day-to-day operations in every division merit the highest tribute and are a rewarding reflection of the premium the Copyright Office places on efficient and effective dispatch of the public's business.

ADMINISTRATION

Concentrated attention to the task of strengthening performance by placing emphasis on maximum service to the public and on discovering new avenues for achieving maximum efficiency continued to be the year's major objectives. All divisions were involved in an effort to progress toward fulfillment of the goals first enunciated by the register of copyrights in 1974–goals that recognize the importance of administrative teamwork, mutual trust, full equal opportunity, superior work environment, and recognition of excellence in work accomplishment.

An important gain in fiscal 1976 has been the staff's increased sense of its own worth and the development of an esprit de corps. Divisions and sections have demonstrated imagination and flexibility in meeting changes in organization and work patterns. Supervisors have shown initiative and vision in proposing and implementing alterations to established structures and routines. Copyright Office managers are learning to work together harmoniously as a team, and this cooperative spirit and generally high morale are reflected in the increased quality and quantity of Copyright Office products and services. There has been unparalleled cooperation in lending staff members to assist in areas burdened with backlogs and in staff understanding of the need for such assignments.

The register and deputy register continued to meet regularly with division chiefs and other key administrative officers for review of problems and plans and for communication of day-to-day happenings. The leadership of these briefings and debates often fell to the deputy register because of the register's paramount task of working with the Congress on matters concerned with the proposed copyright revision bill and because of her necessary appearances before library, legal, and other professional groups with a vital interest in the myriad controversial issues stemming from the proposed revision. Four orientation seminars were held, with the register presenting at each session a full review of the basic purposes of the Copyright Office and its reliance upon an informed, able staff and in turn the Copyright Office's responsibility to provide proper work environment, incentive, and fair treatment to each staff member. Staff committees examined promotion policies, explored the use of flexitime, and contributed to further development of the enthusiasm and sense of accomplishment called for by the objectives.

Staff Recognition

It is not possible in this brief review to cite the many individual officers and staff members whose quality service has earned recognition for the Copyright Office. It should be noted, however, that Belle Shoub, supervisor of the Accounting Unit, Service Division, who retired in December 1975 after thirty-five years of service, was presented the Library's highest honor–the Distinguished Service Award–in recognition of her exceptional service.

Federal Women's Activity

Employment and promotion of women continued to be of concern. On June 30, 1976, there were approximately thirty more women than men in the Copyright Office, with women still at lower grade averages than men–a situation that can change as more women prepare and apply for higher administrative positions. Of the twenty-two persons promoted in fiscal 1976 in the Cataloging Division, for example, fourteen or nearly two-thirds were women. Five part-time positions were established in that division to provide employment opportunities for women unable to work full time. Mary Lyle, Joan Doherty, and Marlene Morrisey completed two-year terms on the Library of Congress Federal Women's Program Committee and initiated efforts to give more women a greater opportunity for professional development and official representation of the Copyright Office at national and international conferences.

Training

More than 150 staff members of the Copyright Office took advantage of the sixty-two courses offered by the Library's Training Office or the Civil Service Commission during the year; other staff members completed courses at metropolitan universities under the tuition support program. Nearly one hundred staff members completed a three-day course on copyright law essentials and Copyright Office procedures. Imaginatively designed and taught by Waldo Moore, chief of the Reference Division, this course gave all participants a deeper understanding of the importance of their work as well as its relationship to other activities and to the overall mission of the Copyright Office. Sixty-four supervisors have been or will be enrolled in the Library's course on interviewing and counseling techniques. Tours of the Patent and Trademark Office were arranged for staff members needing some knowledge of its activity. Basic instructions in correspondence preparation, grammar review, and computer science were given in or near the Copyright Office; Jean Prieto, Cataloging Division, taught a course in beginning Spanish, and Felicia Healy and Joseph Miranda of the Examining Division one in music theory for music technicians in that division. All supervisors received training in labor-management relations. Two staff members participated in the Library of Congress intern program and another was selected for the 1976-77 program. Cross training between the Cataloging and Reference Divisions gave catalogers more understanding of the use made of the catalog entries they prepare and brought to reference searchers deeper insight into the elements involved in preparation of catalog entries.

Flexitime

With the experimental installation of flexitime in the Cataloging Division in January 1976, the Copyright Office served as a pilot project for other departments in the Library desiring to follow suit. Under the plan, adopted after extended staff discussion, employees may start work at any time between 7:00 and 9:30 a.m. and leave work eight and one-half hours later. All members of the staff must be at work during the periods 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 2:00 to 3:30 p.m. Except for this core time, staff members are free to arrange individual schedules, which may vary from day to day. The experiment from the beginning evoked a noticeable uplift in staff morale and productivity. Added benefits have been a significant increase in productivity as well as the elimination of tardy arrivals and special schedules with their attendant complicated record keeping. The success of the experiment prompted the register of copyrights to recommend adoption of flexitime throughout the Copyright Office except for those work stations that must be staffed throughout the workday.

Reorganization

Reorganization of the Examining Division, approved by The Librarian of Congress in May 1976, was the culmination of months of study and experimentation on the part of the central planning staff in coordination with division and section managers. This reorganization provides a supervisory structure based on teams that is suitable to the present workload and is easily expandable to meet the volume anticipated with the eventual implementation of the proposed copyright revision bill. Specific provisions of the reorganization included an additional step in the promotion ladder for copyright technicians, the formation of teams under the supervision of team leaders, the transfer of attorneys from the division offices to the sections, the formation of a new Multimedia Section, and the revision of practices for appeals from denials of registrability of claims to copyright.

Well over 400,000 applications are now received annually. Consequently, this restructuring of the Examining Division has been aimed at providing for the systematic flow of work through the division, professional attention where it is most needed, and fuller opportunity for paraprofessionals. An ultimate result will be greater ease in meeting the massive increase that will come with the implementation of the anticipated revised copyright law. The new Multimedia Section will concentrate upon deposited works falling under several different statutory classification categories. In addition, sound recordings, microfilms, motion pictures, and any other materials requiring special equipment will be examined in the Multimedia Section.

Planning has begun for a reorganization of the Service Division. Here, too few supervisors for the size of staff and volume of work have rendered the span of control unsatisfactory. The preliminary plans call for splitting the division into two parts: a Processing Division, responsible for current in-process functions, and a Records Division, responsible for coordination and execution of the Copyright Office's records retention and maintenance policies. Although formulation of specific plans must necessarily await automation of in-process and fiscal control functions, immediate reorganization of the Mail Unit under the team plan has been recommended.

The Cataloging Division is also contemplating a team structure to further the prompt handling of the current workload and to meet the anticipated demands of the revision bill. The need for individual catalogers to understand specifically what is expected from them in terms of production and to have more definite criteria for retention, promotion, or recognition of outstanding merit led to development of a system of peer group averages for quantity and quality of cataloging production. This procedure embraces the use of statistical production graphs, compiled at three-month intervals, that give each staff member a visible record of the peaks, lows, and median for the section. Thus, each cataloger can easily compare his or her performance to that of other staff members. These data then provide the basis for staff counseling and assure equity in personnel judgments and recommendations.

Other administrative innovations undertaken to improve service included the installation on April 14, 1976, of a night depository box in the lobby of the Copyright Office, available to the public until midnight. Quick receipt and date-stamping of applications for registration, works deposited for registration, documents to be recorded, and fees delivered on business days after the Copyright Office closes are thus assured.

The Copyright Office is, of course, not without such common day-to-day administrative problems as security, space, and staff turnover, to name a few. The disappearance of a few deposit copies is embarrassing, and personnel security measures have had to be strengthened. Solutions to cramped space situations have meant the disappearance of open areas that added to the attractiveness of the work environment. Space at the Pickett Street depository to meet projected Copyright Office requirements through 1979 partially alleviated the critical need for storage of deposits.

Recruitment in a department located at some distance from the Library's principal buildings will always be a difficulty. The Copyright Office participated in special recruitment activities aimed at locating qualified minority and women applicants. Twenty-two work-study employees served in the Copyright Office for varying periods. Seven of ten TAP positions were filled, with the remaining three positions to be filled during the fiscal year 1976 transition quarter.

AUTOMATION

The successful automation of cataloging procedures through the Copyright Office Publication and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS) not only increased productivity but also brought some personnel economies and quick production of the *Catalog of Copyright Entries*, cards for the copyright card catalog, and cards for distribution to subscribers. This automated activity, which provides index terms of authors, titles, and copyright claimants as well as bibliographic description of each item, brings under bibliographic control a vast quantity of intellectual works and constitutes the largest single on-line cataloging activity in the world. By the end of the year most of the critical problems mentioned in last year's annual report had been alleviated: telephone communications with the Library's central computer had improved, computer programs had been modified, and the staff had adjusted to the mechanized procedures. Planning is continuing toward the ultimate goal of a retrieval system using SCORPIO.

The addition of periodical registrations to COPICS marked the end of a manual system in which each new issue was posted by hand on a card bearing the title of the periodical. Now title entries are maintained on-line in the automated system and catalogers can have the desired title displayed on a cathode ray screen to post the individual issues in proper sequence.

The major effect of the periodical system, however, is in production. Under the manual system, data from some ten thousand title cards were typed up annually, a process requiring hundreds of man-hours and up to a year or longer to complete. The resulting cards then had to be edited and interfiled so that final copy could be prepared for printing. Under the automated system, the computer produces camera-ready copy immediately at the close of each six-month cataloging period. Now it is also possible to print out at six-month intervals a listing of all new titles as well as all International Standard Serial Numbers new to the system, together with the issue number and date in which each title first appeared. This listing is then available for use in the Library's Serial Record Division.

With the operations of the Cataloging Division entirely automated except for a few remaining peripheral tasks, the staff will be able over the next several years to concentrate on exploiting the capacity of the computer to meet the enlarged and diversified workload expected under the copyright revision bill and to produce cataloging information more rapidly and in a wider variety of formats to meet the requirements of users. Indeed, this expansion has already commenced. In April ASCAP began to subscribe to the weekly computer tape of all catalog records of published music. Experiments have gone forward also in automated production of catalog entries on microfiche.

Class N (sound recordings) was chosen as the initial sample for experimentation with microfiche because of the potential benefit to the Music Division, which at present lacks adequate bibliographic control over the thousands of recordings added to its collections each year.

At the end of the year The Librarian's external advisory group composed of representatives from all types of libraries had begun an examination of the ways in which the cataloging produced by the Copyright Office could be made more useful to libraries throughout the United States and in other parts of the world. Among the ideas under discussion are the degree to which the *Catalog of Copyright Entries* might fit into a national bibliography of the United States and the possibility that, with minor changes and adaptations, the catalog entries for multimedia materials might fill the serious gap that now exists in the control of multimedia material cataloged repeatedly by thousands of individual libraries because of the lack of a national system.

An internal staff committee has examined potential problems and computer system changes that might be required to follow the rules for International Standard Bibliographic Description in copyright cataloging entries. Preliminary findings indicate that this procedure could be possible without significant addition to workload or major changes in computer programming. This step is the first toward accomplishing some of the objectives envisioned by the advisory committee on libraries and toward making the Copyright Office responsive to innovations that may be proposed.

The Planning and Technical Office focused its resources on effects of copyright law revision and automation, both of critical importance for the years ahead. A primary goal in the Copyright Office's automation plans for fiscal 1977 is the development of an automated in-process and fiscal control system. This requirement is urgent in view of the inability of the manual system to handle the continuing rise in registrations without delays and backlogs. There is also a continuing need for the Planning and Technical Office to have better control and knowledge about work in process at any given time. The Planning and Technical Office has set as a first priority the development and implementation of an in-process and accounting system that will record all material received, track its path through the registration process, provide on-line search capability through the use of video terminals, generate accounting reports and production statistics, and call attention to problem cases retained without action at specific work stations. A statement of preliminary specifications for this system was prepared and submitted to division chiefs on June 30, 1976. Although this document addressed the current functions and workflow, it also took into account the expected continuing advance in registrations. The analysis will form the basis for determination of hardware requirements.

Equipment installed in or ordered for the Copyright Office during the year, in addition to that in the Cataloging Division, included terminals in the Service and Reference Divisions for use in referring to registration information subsequent to cataloging and a video terminal and printer to give the general counsel of the Copyright Office and his staff access to data bases elsewhere in the Library of Congress and in the executive branch agencies.

COPYRIGHT PUBLICATIONS

In addition to the publications already mentioned, information circulars were reprinted as requests for them mounted. Those giving information concerning copyright for works of art and pictorial, graphic, and sculptural works were redesigned in a modern format as part of a program instituted by the Reference Division to give consistency, clarity, and attractiveness to all Copyright Office circulars.

Decisions of the United States Courts Involving Copyright, 1973-1974, compiled and edited by Benjamin W. Rudd, former librarian of the Copyright Office, appeared in 1976. Kelsey Martin Mott, upon conclusion of her consultant contract, submitted final copy for the 1976 supplement to the *Bibliography on Design Protection*, which was subsequently published.

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Relationships with other departments of the Library of Congress were strengthened during the past fiscal year. The Copyright Office was represented on the Librarian's Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning and on several subcommittees of that body. Other staff members participated in legal symposia and seminars. Phillip Gill had a part in the copyright session at the National Association of Educational Broadcasters' convention and Richard

Glasgow spoke before the American Bar Association's copyright affairs committee.

Barbara Ringer, the register of copyrights, responded to many requests from library, legal, and other professional groups eager to have direct information about the prospects for and contents of the copyright revision bill. Among these were addresses before the Rochester (New York) Regional Research Library Council, the American Bar Association, the American Library Association's Legislative Committee, and the Practising Law Institute in New York. On March 25, 1976, the register of copyrights had the honor of delivering the sixth Donald C. Brace Memorial Lecture before the Copyright Society of New York. Lewis Flacks, special legal assistant to the register, Jon Baumgarten, general counsel, and other staff members represented her on other occasions when the press of legislative business prevented her personal participation in major professional meetings.

On July 17, 1976, the register of copyrights was presented the Constance Lindsay Skinner Award "for distinguished contributions to the world of books" by the Women's National Book Association. This award has been made annually by vote of all WNBA members since 1940 to a "living American bookwoman who has made an enduring and unique contribution to the world of books and to the larger society through books." Because of a tie vote the 1976 award was presented also to Frances Neel Cheney, professor emeritus, Peabody College Library School, and Helen Honig Meyer, Dell Publishing Company.

The Copyright Office was host for several months to two Unesco fellows studying U.S. copyright provisions and procedures—M. L. Chopra, deputy registrar (Copyright), India, and R. Consul Korale, deputy registrar of companies of Sri Lanka.

DEVELOPMENTS ON COPYRIGHT REVISION

With the passage of the copyright revision bill, S. 22, by the Senate on February 19, 1976, and favorable action on H.R. 2223 by the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Judiciary Committee on August 3, 1976, the revision of the 1909 copyright law made further progress. The register has assisted the subcommittee at its request in the extensive sessions concerned with review and mark-up of the bill, and the Copyright Office's legal staff has been available to the Congress for consultation. In late 1975 and early 1976, the register submitted to the House subcommittee the final portions of the draft "Second Supplementary Report of the Register of Copyrights on Copyright Law Revision." This report, in nineteen chapters, summarizes and discusses the legislative history of the copyright revision bill and identifies its areas of controversy. It is expected that the report will be published by the House Judiciary Committee. If and when the revision becomes a reality, the occasion will represent a historic advance in the story of American copyright and the beginning of a new age in that saga. The delays met by the proposed revision in former years have led to an atmosphere of understandable concern and intense pressures that can only be lifted by enactment of a new law.

The revision bill, to review briefly its general framework, will substitute a single federal system for the present dual common law and federal system divided by the act of publication. This sweeping change means that every work that is eligible for copyright will come within federal statutory copyright from the moment of its fixation. Additionally, an entire new range of unpublished and published materials will be eligible for statutory protection.

The term of copyright protection will be the life of the author plus fifty years—a major breakthrough in American copyright law and one that will not only put the United States in general parity with the rest of the world but may also advance the prospects for our acceding to the Berne Copyright Convention. There will be a reversionary right in the author and his heirs, allowing recapture of the copyright through termination of existing assignments.

Other broad changes involve ownership of copyright, relaxation of many of the rigid rules regarding notice, new deposit and registration requirements that include a radio and television archive, derived through copyright, for the Library of Congress, redrawn infringement remedies, and easing and phasing out of the manufacturing clause. While expected compromises have had to be made—a necessity anticipated because of the pressures from those representing special interests based on modern technology—the basic objective of the bill is protection for the creator of intellectual property.

The major areas of controversy have been discussed in earlier annual reports. Perhaps it is sufficient here simply to list them once again:

Size of the mechanical royalty

Liability for performance of music by coin-operated phonorecord machines (the so-called juke-box exemption)

Compulsory licenses for cable television

Proposals for a royalty upon broadcasting of sound recordings

Exemptions urged for public broadcasting

Photocopying in education and libraries

It is heartening to be able to report that after weeks of deliberation in the House subcommittee these issues, including the difficult questions concerned with compulsory licensing, were settled harmoniously if not to the entire satisfaction of all the special interests. The register, while recognizing the inevitabilty of compromise, took the consistent position that in our rapidly changing technological society extreme care must be taken to ensure that independent, free authorship is preserved as a natural, vital resource.

Every indication is that favorable action by the full House Judiciary Committee on the revision bill will be completed in early September. The necessity for prompt House action and a conference committee to resolve differences between S. 22 and H.R. 2223 placed the revision bill under a tight schedule during this election year. The optimism that the Congress will meet this challenge has been reinforced by the prompt Senate action on S. 22, under the leadership of Senator John L. McClellan, and the remarkably comprehensive and careful work of the House subcommittee, headed by Representative Robert Kastenmeier. At the opening of the subcommittee hearings in May 1975, former register of copyrights Abraham L. Kaminstein (one of the chief architects of revision) alluded to the dedication of the House subcommittee that considered the revision bill in 1965.

The progress of the revision bill has intensified the need for advance planning for new functions and the enormous workload that will accompany implementation, which could be in 1978. A coordinating committee, composed of the general counsel of the Copyright Office, its executive officer, and the chief of the Planning and Technical Office, was organized in April 1976 to begin this task.

The new law, when it finally comes, will augment the work of the Copyright Office in a number of ways. Its protection of a wider variety of creative works will mean a substantial increase in the volume of registrations. Anticipated provisions that require the Copyright Office to collect and distribute royalty fees would be a new function. Secondary transmissions by a cable system of a primary transmission made by a broadcast station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission will be subject to compulsory licensing and the register of copyrights charged with collecting the license fees. Licenses that must be provided by the Copyright Office will also be required for operators of coin-operated phonorecord machines. Guidelines, new procedures, and revised regulations will be required for the administration of each of these new or enlarged functions.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT

Since the joint revisions of the Universal and Berne Copyright Conventions in 1971, the international copyright activities of the United States have focused primarily on three areas: integration of new technological developments into the structure of copyright law; exchange of information and facilitation of copyright licensing with developing states; and continuation of the development of copyright relations with new members of the international copyright community, particularly the USSR.

Problems generated by the growth of new technologies were considered at several international meetings this year. L. Clark Hamilton, the deputy register of copyrights, was chairman of a meeting in July 1976 in Bellagio, Italy, concerned with the impact of telecommunications developments upon international intellectual property law. Organized by the International Broadcast Institute, the conference brought together copyright and communications policy makers from North America and Western Europe; their discussions were framed by a paper presented by Claude Masouye, of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).

Mr. Hamilton also participated in the annual conference of the International Broadcast Institute, which met in Cologne, Germany, from August 31 to September 4, 1975. The theme of the conference was "The Global Context for the Formation of Domestic Communications Policy." Finally, between August 29 and September 4, 1976, he attended the annual meeting of the institute, held in Kyoto, Japan, where discussions centered upon the formulation of proposals for comprehensive legal treatment of international communications.

These three meetings represent fresh attempts to come to grips, in a unified fashion, with domestic and international legal questions which, heretofore, have tended to be treated in a piecemeal fashion. Questions of copyright and regulation of telecommunications traffic and of the program content of international satellite broadcasting have emerged as legal issues that sharply divide the international community. The activities of the IBI, a new organization in the field, have contributed substantially to the international dialogue on these crucial problems.

The other area of new technology which has created special interest in international copyright circles is that of computer software. In July 1975, Mr. Hamilton participated in a conference of nongovernmental experts, convened under the auspices of WIPO in Geneva, to consider solutions on the international level to problems respecting the protection of computer software. The work of this committee was continued in May 1976 and has centered upon the appropriateness of copyright for software protection and the feasibility of an international registry for software. Subsequent to the July 1975 software meeting, Mr. Hamilton visited the Center for Research in the Social Sciences, Unit for Legal Research in Computers and Communications, at the University of Kent at Canterbury, England.

The effort to continue bridging gaps between law, policy, and commercial practices that exist in the copyright field between developing and developed states continued. Of particular significance was the July 1975 meeting of Unesco's Copyright Information Center. The center, established to facilitate copyright licensing between developed and developing states, as a part of the 1971 revision of the Universal Copyright Convention, convened this meeting to draft a model contract for the licensing of translation and reprint rights to be used in transactions with developing states. The deputy register of copyrights attended this meeting with representatives of the American publishing community and the Association of American Publishers.

The importance of simplifying licensing procedures was underscored by questions raised during the December 1975 Intergovernmental Copyright Committee meeting in Geneva as to the success of the 1971 UCC revisions in meeting the needs of developing countries. The United States, in particular, has been committed to these revisions as the primary vehicle for assisting developing states to secure copyrighted works for their educational and developmental programs, while maintaining and fostering the growth of copyright recognition in these same areas. The work of the Copyright Information Center in devising model contracts and acting as information broker in this field has been significant. These activities, with the programs of the U.S. Government Advisory Committees on International Book Programs, whose biannual meetings in Washington the Copyright Office has attended, represent some of the most effective vehicles for pursuit of this policy.

The December 1975 meeting of the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee also considered a number of other important questions, including cable television, reprographic reproduction of copyrighted works, video recordings, computer uses, and a model copyright law for developing countries. Of particular interest was the adoption by the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee and Berne Executive Committee (which meet jointly once every two years) of a recommendation on reprographic reproduction, drafted in June of 1974 by a joint subcommittee of the two committees meeting in Washington, D.C. These recommendations represent the culmination of at least seven years of efforts to determine the feasibility of an international instrument treating reprographic reproduction. The United States was represented at the Intergovernmental Copyright Committee meetings by Harvey Winter of the State Department's Office of Business Practices, Dorothy Schrader of the Copyright Office, and the deputy register.

From August 16 to August 21, 1976, the register of copyrights, Barbara Ringer, participated in the second East Asian and Pacific Copyright Seminar, held in Sydney, Australia, bringing together copyright specialists from throughout the region. The seminar included a paper on performer's rights, presented by the register.

Another international conference touching on areas which affect our copyright relations with developing states concerned double taxation. In November 1975, Dorothy Schrader was chairman of the U.S. delegation to the meeting of a Committee of Governmental Experts on the Double Taxation of Copyright Royalties Remitted from One Country to Another, held in Paris at Unesco's invitation.

The general problem of double taxation and the practicability of a multilateral treaty to deal with the problem has existed for some time. The discussions are intended to provide Unesco with a basis for the preparation of a draft text for a possible convention on the subject. It is expected that this text will be the basis for a second meeting of experts in December 1976, followed by a governmental conference in 1977.

The final area of activity on the international front touched upon U.S. relations with new members of the international copyright community, principally the Soviet Union.

Since Soviet adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention in 1973, Soviet and American Copyright officials have met three times, in the USSR and in the United States. Upon the invitation of the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAAP), representatives of the Copyright Office met in Moscow between July 10 and 17, 1976, to continue discussions on copyright relations between the two countries. The discussions included explorations of problems concerning computer software, designs, the role of VAAP in carrying out the provisions of the Final Act of Helsinki, and government publications. This annual review of issues arising out of copyright relations has reflected a spirit of universality; both countries can take pride in the high sense of responsibility that has marked the progress of the conversations to date.

Although it would be incorrect to consider Latin American nations as "new" members of the international copyright community, for they have been members of the Berne and Universal Conventions for some time, they have emerged in the last five years as forceful spokesmen and creative policy makers in international copyright. Generally, their jurisprudence is a practical mixture of classic European copyright principles tempered by indigenous experience and of their needs as developing states. Their ability to communicate with equal relevance to developed and developing states has enabled Latin American states to emerge as pivotal figures in international copyright.

The opportunity and challenge of renewed U.S. interest in its relations with Latin America has been one of the most exciting developments in the last five years. Fiscal 1976 saw the emergence of a new international copyright organization, the Inter-American Copyright Institute, whose first meeting was held in São Paolo, Brazil, in September 1975. Dorothy Schrader attended this significant inaugural event. In September 1976, Harriet Oler, a senior copyright attorney on the staff of the general counsel of the Copyright Office, attended the second meeting of the institute in Brasilia.

The Inter-American Copyright Institute is planning future programs for the exchange of views upon, and development of, copyright in the Americas. This organization and the opportunity for closer cooperation with Latin America should be an important component of U.S. copyright policy. If feasible, serious consideration should be given to arranging a meeting of the institute plenary, or executive board, in the United States.

With Brazil, Mexico has become a major center of copyright consciousness in today's world. Because of Mexico's long-standing interest in problems of performer's rights and the Rome Convention, that government was host of the Latin American and Caribbean Seminar on the Protection of Producers of Phonograms, Performers and Broadcasting Organizations. Held in Oaxtepec, Mexico, October 27-31, 1975, the seminar brought together experts from North and South America, to deliberate the problems involved in putting the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations into practice and adhering to it.

The Rome Convention, one of the most complex of copyright treaties, has been the subject of renewed interest throughout the world, including the United States. While its growth had been hampered until recently, the creation of the Brussels Satellite Convention, with the Geneva Phonograms Convention, has made the Rome Convention a key treaty in a comprehensive system of international protection for copyright and neighboring rights. The vigorous debates and scholarly papers presented at the Mexican seminar demonstrate the value of close U.S.-Latin American experience in this difficult field. The Copyright Office was represented at the seminar by Dorothy Schrader.

CONTU

On July 25, 1975, the President appointed the following members to the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (CONTU): The Honorable Stanley H. Fuld, chairman, Melville B. Nimmer, vice chairman, George D. Cary, William S. Dix, John Hersey, Rhoda H. Karpatkin, Dan Lacy, Arthur R. Miller, E. Gabriel Perle, Hershel B. Sarbin, Robert Wedgeworth, Alice E. Wilcox, and The Librarian of Congress. The register of copyrights, a nonvoting member, participates in the work of the commission. Arthur J. Levine is the executive director of the commission.

The commission was established by the Congress in 1974 "to study and compile data on the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship in conjunction with automatic systems capable of sorting, processing, retrieving, and transferring information . . . and the reproduction and use of such copyrighted works by various forms of machine reproduction . . ." as well as "to study and compile data on the creation of new works (1) by the application or intervention of automatic information storage and retrieval systems or (2) by the application or intervention of any form of machine reproduction."

Judge Fuld said at the initial meeting of the commission on October 8, 1975:

> Our ultimate objective, under the statute, is to make recommendations for such changes in copyright law or procedures as may be necessary to assure access to copyrighted works—with respect to these problem areas—and at the same time to provide recognition of the rights of the copyright owners. In so doing, we must subject the solutions, as we consider them, to two tests: first, will our recommendations tend to result in an increase or decrease in the creation of intellectual property and, second, will the channels of dissemination of copyrighted works be broadened and increased or diminished?

The commission held seven two-day meetings in fiscal 1976 and numerous subcommittee sessions. Attention was given specifically to the library photocopying issues stemming from the proposed revision of the copyright law and to the collection and analysis of data concerned with the production and protection of computer software and data bases. In May 1976 CONTU offered its assistance to the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice in the development of guidelines focusing on library photocopying in connection with the revision bill. This offer was accepted, and subsequently guidelines were formulated in consultation with interested groups in the library, author, and publishing communities.

JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS

For the first time in many years the Copyright Office was faced with several mandamus actions, a situation that reinforces the urgency for immediate action on revision of the 1909 statute.

Utilitarian Designs as "Works of Art"

On May 5, 1976, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia granted summary judgment in favor of plaintiff, Esquire, Inc., on grounds that its lighting fixture designs constitute copyrightable works of art within the meaning of title 17 U.S.C. The following day the court ordered that a writ be issued directing the register of copyrights to register claims to copyright for artistic designs of the three lighting fixtures involved. The register had refused registration on grounds that the fixtures were primarily utilitarian works, lacking separable artistic authorship, and thus not registrable under Regulation 37 C.F.R. 202.10(c). The pertinent Copyright Office regulation provides, inter alia:

> If the sole intrinsic function of an article is its utility, the fact that the article is unique and attractively shaped will not qualify it as a work of art. However, if the shape of a utilitarian article incorporates features, such as artistic sculpture, carving, or pictorial representation, which can be identified separately and are capable of existing independently as a work of art, such features will be eligible for registration.

But Judge Gesell's opinion decided that *Mazer* v. *Stein*, 347 U.S. 201 (1954), warranted registration for these objects as works of art, notwithstanding their intended industrial uses. He noted that the fixtures are exclusively decorative during the daytime and further that "there cannot be and there should not be any national standard of what constitutes art and the pleasing forms of the Esquire fixtures are entitled to the same recognition afforded more traditional sculpture." The court declined to determine whether the register of copyrights could tighten the applicable regulations and still meet *Mazer*'s holding.

Subsequently, Judge Gesell granted a motion to stay execution of the writ of mandamus until July 6, 1976, or later, pending determination and disposition of appeal. Judge Gesell's decision has been appealed.

The *Esquire* case has potential effect both on the Copyright Office practices respecting artistically designed industrial artifacts and on the sui generis design legislation, discussed in connection with typeface designs, below, which was specifically drafted to reflect the economic considerations peculiar to industrial designs.

Commercial Prints and Labels and the Manufacturing Clause

Early in the fiscal year an action was filed in the District Court for the Central District of California, Civil No. 75-2586 (C.D. Cal., filed July 31, 1975), *Imperial Toy Corporation* v. *Ringer,* to compel the registration of claims to copyright in commercial prints manufactured abroad by a lithographic or photoengraving process.

Section 16 of Title 17 of the United States Code requires separate lithographs or photoengravings to be manufactured in the United States unless they are exempt by virtue of (1) the provisions of the Universal Copyright Convention and section 9(c) of 17 U.S.C. or (2) the provisions of 17 U.S.C. 16 on grounds that the illustrations represent a subject permanently located abroad and illustrate a scientific work or reproduce a work of art. The works in question could be exempted from the manufacturing requirements on neither of these grounds. Instead, the claimant argues that the reference to "separate lithographs and photoengravings" in 17 U.S.C. 16 was intended to cover only prints destined to be incorporated in a book or periodical.

The issue in the case is whether section 16 of the copyright statute applies to separate lithographs and photoengravings. The facts were stipulated by the parties, and in February the court heard oral arguments on motions for summary judgment filed by both sides. The court's decision is pending.

Dual Bases for Renewal Registration

Approximately nine years ago the Copyright Office began receiving applications to renew the copyright in certain comic books. The basis for the right to renew these copyrights was stated on the applications both as "proprietor of copyright in a composite work" and as "proprietor of copyright in a work made for hire." These two bases of claim were considered to be contradictory, and consequently the register refused to issue a single certificate bearing two contradictory bases for registering a renewal claim. A 1974 attorney general's opinion supported the Copyright Office position.

Another phase of this controversy began on January 20, 1976, when the applicant filed an action in the District Court for the Southern District of New York, *Cadence Industries, Inc.* v. *Ringer,* Civil No. 76-339 (S.D.N.Y., filed January 20, 1976), to compel the registration of the renewal claims on applications stating the dual bases for registration. At the close of the fiscal year the answer to the complaint had been filed, but there had been no further proceedings.

Typeface Designs

Protection under the copyright statute for typeface designs continued as a major issue during the year. Following the register's decision not to amend section 202.1(a) of the regulations, which has been interpreted to prohibit copyright registration for typeface designs as "mere variations of typographic ornamentation, [or] lettering," registration was denied for an application submitted by Eltra Corporation to register a claim in a text typeface design. Shortly thereafter, an action was filed in the District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, *Eltra Corporation* v. *Ringer,* Civil No. 76-264 (E.D. Va., filed April 8, 1976), requesting the court to compel the registration of the Eltra typeface design. On October 26, 1976, the court awarded summary judgment to the register of copyrights.

As the fiscal year ended, the Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice of the House Committee on the Judiciary had virtually concluded its mark-up of the revision bill. Although typefaces would have been embraced in the design legislation of Title II of S. 22 as passed by the Senate, this title was excluded in the final law. The House Judiciary Committee felt that it had not had sufficient time to conduct hearings and studies on the matter, and the full House and the Senate agreed to the deletion. However, it is anticipated that separate design legislation may be considered by the Congress in the near future.

Subject Matter and Scope of Protection

Two decisions established further legal blocks to persons attempting to recover for appropriations of ideas. *Smith* v. *Recrion Corp.*, 541 P.2d 663 (Nev. Sup. Ct. 1975), and *Richter* v. *Westab, Inc.*, 529 F.2d 896 (6th Cir. 1976), reaffirmed that statutory and common-law copyright are not available for abstract ideas or concepts. The subject of the former was an unsolicited suggestion mentioned in a brochure that a recreational vehicle park be constructed and operated by a hotel. The latter case involved the suggested application of fashion correlated designs to notebook covers. Both courts also refused to find an implied contract for the general ideas where no applicable contract had been made before disclosure of the idea.

In *Gustave* v. *Zuppiger*, 189 USPQ 328 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1976), the Arizona Court of Appeals held that common-law copyright existed in original furniture designs. In its opinion the court cited section 202.10 of the regulations and stated, "This regulation is not determinative of the subject matter of common-law copyright." The court said that "common law copyright affords the holder only the right of first publication," and hence "the definition of copyrightable works is more restrictive for extensive statutory protection than for the limited common law protection." In *Huk-a-Poo Sportswear, Inc.* v. *Franshaw, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 75-4967 (S.D.N.Y., filed January 27, 1976), the court agreed with the position of the Copyright Office, as stated in its *Compendium of Copyright Office Practices*, that the manufacturing clause does not extend to works printed by silk-screen process. Although the *Compendium* is not binding upon the court, the court felt it was "indicative of the many types of reproduction which are not included within the manufacturing clause."

In *Shaw* v. *Time-Life Records*, 341 N.E.2d 817 (N.Y. Ct. App., 1975), the famous bandleader Artie Shaw was held to have "no property interest in the Artie Shaw 'sound.' So long as there is an absence of palming off or confusion, competitors might 'meticulously' duplicate or imitate his renditions of musical compositions."

In *Scoa Industries, Inc.* v. *Famolare, Inc.*, Civil Action No. 75-3357 (S.D.N.Y., filed February 13, 1976), a claim to copyright had been registered in a small sculpted design of an old-fashioned bicycle. The design appeared on the bottom of a shoe sole. In the litigation, however, the plaintiff sought broader protection covering "several pronounced corrugations (or 'waves') on the shoe bottom, a pattern of raised wavy lines on the sides, and another pattern of raised lines on the bottom. . . ." The court cited section 202.10(c) of the regulations as providing "some guidance in this matter" and concluded, "in agreement with the Copyright Office, that the troughs, waves, and lines which appear on the shoe sole cannot be identified and do not exist independently as works of art." *Deering Milliken, Inc.* v. *Quaker Fabric Corp.*, 187 USPQ 288 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), was an infringement action involving a copyrighted rendition of the "tree of life" design used by the textile industry for centuries. The evidence established that the copyright owner had "widened the design for production purposes and to enhance its 'workability,' and thus created an original design. . . ," and ". . . in a well ploughed field such as this little in the way of distinguishable variation is needed to claim originality and thereby obtain a copyright." The court added, however, that "correspondingly, little is gained from such a copyright." In *American Greetings Corp.* v. *Kleinfab Corp.*, 188 USPQ 297 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), the court found that the addition of the inscription "Put on a Happy Face" to a previously copyrighted illustration made the work "distinguishable from the underlying work alone," and ". . . independently copyrightable as a new and separate creation." The plaintiff's arrangement in its gift wrap of twelve panels "in a distinct artistic pattern" was also considered copyrightable in the *American Greetings* case.

The copyrightability of a plastic, scaled-down reproduction of a cast-iron Uncle Sam bank that passed into the public domain many years ago was the subject of three decisions during the year. The reproduction differed from the public domain work in the following respects: "The Uncle Sam figure was two inches shorter, the base was shortened and narrowed, the shape of the carpetbag was changed, the umbrella was included in the single mold (rather than hanging loose), the eagle on the front of the bank clutched leaves (rather than arrows) in his talons, the shape of Uncle Sam's face is different, as is the shape and texture of the hat, the texture of the clothing, the hairline, shape of the bow tie, the shirt collar, the left arm, and the flag carrying the name on the statue's base." The District Court in *L. Batlin and Son, Inc.* v. *Snyder*, 187 USPQ 91

(S.D.N.Y. 1975), found that the artistic skill required in making the reproduction did not "contribute" to the work and did not amount to more than a "merely trivial variation." This was reversed in *L. Batlin & Son, Inc.* v. *Snyder,* 187 USPQ 721 (2d Cir. 1975), with the majority concluding that the ". . . bank satisfies the criteria for copyrightability in order to qualify as a reproduction of a work of art. . . ."

On a rehearing en banc, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals reversed its earlier decision and upheld the district court's grant of preliminary injunction restraining the enforcement of the copyright for the reproduction [*L. Batlin & Son, Inc.* v. *Jeffrey Snyder and Etna Products, Inc.*, 189 USPQ 753 (2d Cir. 1976)]. It affirmed the district court's finding that there was "little probability" that appellants' copyright in the reproduction would be found valid because the differences between the reproduction and the original public domain Uncle Sam bank were merely trivial: the reproduction was "a copy of an antique bank long in the public domain and therefore in all probability not copyrightable," citing *Alfred Bell and Co.* v. *Catalda Fine Arts, Inc.*, 191 F.2d 99 (2d Cir. 1951). Interestingly, the copyrighted reproduction bank, which had been registered as a sculpture in class G, was molded both in a different medium (plastic) and a substantially smaller size than the original cast-iron mechanical bank. Nonetheless, the court found the changes—the shape of the carpetbag, leaves instead of arrows, the attached umbrella, and the difference in surface texture—inadequate to render the work sufficiently original to warrant statutory copyright protection. Said the court: "If there be a point in the copyright law pertaining to reproductions at which sheer artistic skill and effort can act as a substitute for the requirement of substantial variation, it was not reached here." At the same time, the court acknowledged that an exact reproduction of "an intricate piece of sculpture" may involve so much creative skill that the resulting work is worthy of copyright protection.

Bliss & Laughlin Industries, Inc. v. *Starvaggi,* 188 USPQ 89 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), enunciates the principle that "each component portion of a composite work such as a catalog is a separate copyright protected against copyright infringement." In *Reyher* v. *Children's Television Workshop,* Civil No. 75-7278 (2d Cir. 1976), the Second Circuit Court of Appeals declared that copyrights "do not protect thematic concepts or scenes which necessarily must follow from certain similar plot situations."

And *Warner Bros., Inc.* v. *Film Ventures International,* 403 F. Supp. 522 (C.D. Cal. 1975), denied plaintiff's petition to enjoin exhibition of a motion picture on grounds that copyright infringement was unlikely to be proved at trial. The court found that since both *The Exorcist* and *Beyond the Door* used "commonly accepted physical ways of depicting a person possessed by the devil" and the characters in the two motion pictures were substantially different, an injunction was unwarranted.

The applicability of sections 101(e) and 104 to tape duplicators of musical compositions fixed in phonorecords before February 15, 1972, was considered in *Stereo Tape Associates, Inc.* v. *Levi,* No. G 75-167 (W.D. Mich., May 14, 1976), and *Stereo Tape Associates, Inc.* v. *Levi,* Civil No. 5-70687 (E.D. Mich., April 1976). Plaintiff, a tape duplicator, alleged that it had relied on a 1971 interpretation of the attorney general of the United States to the effect that duplicators of pre-February 15, 1972, material, who complied with the compulsory license provision of the statute, were not liable for copyright infringement under section 101(e). Subsequently, however, four circuits held that the compulsory license provision did not apply to unauthorized tape duplication; this led the attorney general to change his interpretation, and in 1975 he publicly announced that tape duplicators could no longer avail themselves of the compulsory license provision of the statute. The attorney general also announced the Justice Department's intent to prosecute prospectively all tape duplicators under section 101(e) and 104.

Stereo Tape Associates, Inc., therefore, filed these suits seeking, among other things, to enjoin the attorney general from prosecuting it. The same issues were presented in *Heilman* v. *Levi,* 391 F. Supp. 1106 (E.D. Wis. 1975), with identical results.

As in the *Heilman* case, in denying plaintiff's request for injunctive relief, the court in the Western District relied on the *Duchess* decision [*Duchess Music Corp.* v. *Stern,* 458 F.2d 1305 (9th Cir.), *cert. denied. sub nom., Rosner* v. *Duchess Music Corp.*, 409 U.S. 847 (1972)] and its progeny. The court in the Eastern District noted these cases in its memorandum; however, by stipulation the action was dismissed with prejudice. In both suits plaintiff also alleged that the meaning of "unauthorized" as used in section 101(e) is so uncertain that the copyright statute is unconstitutionally vague, and it moved for a three-judge district court. *Heilman* was found to be dispositive of this issue. In *Heilman*, the court defined an "unauthorized" use as one which is neither "similar" nor explicitly authorized and consequently found the vagueness challenge to be insubstantial.

Mills Music, Inc. v. *State of Arizona*, 187 USPQ 22 (D. Ariz. 1975), raised the issue whether radio and television broadcasts of unauthorized arrangements of the well-known copyrighted musical composition "Happiness Is" to promote the Arizona State Fair were public performances "for profit" under section 1(e). Judge Craig found that the state fair was a commercial venture whose aim was to make money: there were parking and admission fees, and 90 percent of the space was leased to merchants whose purpose was to sell their goods. Each one of the 3,928 broadcasts was held to be a separate infringement.

The court noted that the term "nonprofit" as used in the law of corporations is substantially different from the phrase "not for profit" in the law of copyright and found that public performances of copyrighted musical compositions caused by "nonprofit" corporations may be regarded as performances for profit within section 1(e).

In addition, the court found that the various arrangements and adaptations made without the consent of the copyright owner violated the copyright owner's exclusive right to "arrange or adapt it if it be a musical work" [section 1(b)] and that the distribution of sheet-music copies to performers infringed the copyright owner's exclusive "right to copy" [section 1(a)]. The court also held that defendant infringed plaintiff's "right to make tape copies" under sections 1(e) and 101(e). The court concluded that since the enactment of the Sound Recording Amendment in 1971 recordings of musical compositions are copies of the musical works; section 101(e) is interpreted as creating an exclusive right in the copyright owner of the musical composition to manufacture, use, or sell recordings of the work.

Publication and Notice of Copyright

A preliminary injunction was denied in *H. W. Wilson Co.* v. *National Library Service Co.*, 402 F. Supp. 456 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), on grounds that *The Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature* is in the public domain, having been distributed since 1900 without a copyright notice. Although resale by a library was prohibited, plaintiff could not claim a "limited publication" where the use and availability of the *Readers' Guide* was otherwise unrestricted as to either persons or purpose. Common-law copyright in drawings disclosing the design of a computer was upheld on a finding of "limited publication" in *Data General Corp.* v. *Digital Computer Controls, Inc.*, 188 USPQ 276 (Del. Chancery Ct. 1975), where the drawings were included in maintenance documentation distributed to buyers. The drawings bore a legend stating that they were the property of Data General Corporation "and shall not be reproduced or copied or used . . . as the basis for manufacture or sale of the items without written permission." The buyer was furnished the maintenance documentation only after agreeing to abide by the proprietary legend. Submission of a written proposal to a university for the purpose of obtaining federal funding for one of its accredited academic programs was held to be more than a limited publication and not subject to common-law copyright in *Manasa* v. *University of Miami*, 320 So.2d 467 (Fla. Dist. Ct. App. 1975). The court said in the *Manasa* case that to qualify as a limited publication it "must be directed to a definitely selected group and for a limited purpose, and without the right of diffusion, reproduction, distribution or sale." Display by the copyright owner of the furniture in its branch bank for use by persons transacting business there was held a general publication that destroyed the common-law copyright in *Gustave* v. *Zuppiger*, 540 P.2d 1976 (Ariz. Ct. App. 1975).

Similarly, plaintiff's failure to secure copyright protection for a year and a half after publication forfeited his right to sue defendant for infringement in *Jacobs, d/b/a The New Hampshire Classified Guide* v. *Robitaille, d/b/a The Merrimack Valley Free Classified Weekly*, 406 F. Supp. 1145 (D. New Hamp. 1976), although defendant's publication was similar in "size of publication, type of paper, serif type face, internal format, bleedover border, price, date of publication, and two color front page format." The court did not rule on whether each of these similarities individually might constitute copyrightable subject matter.

Absence of the notice worked a forfeiture of the copyright in *Crumb* v. *A.A. Sales, Inc.*, 188 USPQ 445 & 447 (N.D. Cal. 1975), where between 3,500 and 6,500 cards depicting a cartoon character and the popular phrase "Keep on Truckin' " were distributed to the public without a copyright notice but with the knowledge and consent of the copyright owner. And distribution by an Army psychiatrist of copies of the famous poem "Desiderata" during World War II to troops in the Pacific with no notice and under written authorization of the copyright proprietor was held to forfeit the copyright in *Bell* v. *Combined Registry Company*, 188 USPQ 707 (N.D. Ill. 1975).

A notice is not defective, said the court in *American Greetings Corp.* v. *Kleinfab Corp.*, 400 F. Supp. 228 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), because two notices in different form appear on the same work, or because the notice is in the name of a corporate subsidiary of the proprietor, where the subsidiary "has the same officers, directors and shareholders as its parent." The court in the *American Greetings* case also refused to invalidate the copyright where the notice on a derivative work did not bear a year date referring to the underlying copyrighted work. A single notice on a record album containing both copyrighted and uncopyrighted bands was found adequate in *U.S.* v. *Taxe*, Civil No. 74-3094 (9th Cir., filed June 22, 1976), "since, for $2.00 anyone can obtain a copy of the copyright certificate and determine which songs are protected." The court found in *Goldman Morgen, Inc.* v. *Dan Brechner & Co.*, Civil No. 72-17 (S.D.N.Y., filed March 30, 1976), that a felt plug covering the opening through which money is deposited in a coin bank "was more than a mere tag attached to the bank," and a notice imprinted on the plug by rubber stamp is adequate.

Copyright Registration

A question whether the wording on the application form was adequate in spelling out the dates of fixation of sound recordings was raised in *U.S.* v. *Taxe*, Civil No. 74-3094 (9th Cir., filed June 22, 1976). The court responded by saying that, "Every application . . . requests the dates by direction to the applicant to designate 'new matter.' Such 'matter' includes sound recordings first fixed after February 15, 1972. This designation is adequate."

The *Taxe* case also held that the certificate is prima facie evidence of the date of fixation. *Bell* v. *Combined Registry Company*, 188 USPQ 707 (N.D. Ill. 1975), and *Deering Milliken, Inc.* v. *Quaker Fabric Corp.*, 187 USPQ 288 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), were two additional cases during the year that discussed the prima facie effect of the certificate. The *Deering* case adhered strictly to the statutory language and found that the "certificate constitutes prima facie evidence of the facts stated therein." The *Bell* case cited the statutory language but recognized that there is authority in the Seventh Circuit ". . . that the certificate constitutes prima facie evidence not only of the 'facts stated therein' but also of the overall validity of the copyright." However, *Bliss & Laughlin Industries, Inc.* v. *Starvaggi*, 188 USPQ 89 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), went still further in concluding that the certificate "suffices to establish both the validity of the copyright and plaintiff's ownership." In *Epoch Producing Corporation* v. *Killiam Shows, Inc.*, 187 USPQ 270 (2d Cir. 1975), *cert. denied*, Civil No. 75-988 (U.S., filed March 8, 1976), the court of appeals indicated that the prima facie effect afforded by the statute "was meant to attach only to original certificates," and not to certificates issued for the renewal term.

Vogue Ring Creations, Inc. v. *Hardman*, 410 F. Supp. 609 (D.R.I. 1976), contained some interesting dicta generated by plaintiff's failure to include a new matter statement on the application form. The court had found that the differences between the plaintiff's ring and a previously copyrighted version are "trivial and meaningless," but the court said the plaintiff's omission "was not an insubstantial omission" and that it deprived the Copyright Office of the "opportunity to evaluate whether or not the plaintiff had made any copyrightable changes." The court went so far as to say that "even if this copyright was otherwise valid I would have to hold it unenforceable because of unclean hands."

Renewals, Assignments, Ownership, and Transfer of Rights

Bartók v. *Boosey & Hawkes, Inc.*, 187 USPQ 529 (2d Cir. 1975), was a ruling of first impression by a divided Second Circuit Court of Appeals dealing with what is meant by a "posthumous" work under the copyright statute. The case was on appeal from a lower court decision that Béla Bartók's Concerto for Orchestra, having been published six months after Bartók's death, was a "posthumous" work within the meaning of the copyright statute, and therefore the renewal right belonged to Boosey & Hawkes as the proprietor. On appeal, however, the majority held that controlling weight must be given to the legislative purpose to protect the author or his family by giving them the renewal right. It held the composition was not posthumous because Bartók had assigned his rights to the publishers during his lifetime. The court said, "The only definition of 'posthumous' which fulfills the legislative purpose of protecting authors and their families is that in the narrow situation—not present here—where a contract for copyright was never executed by the author during his life. . . ."

Epoch Producing Corporation v. *Killiam Shows, Inc.*, 187 USPQ 270 (2d Cir. 1975), *cert. denied,* Civil No. 75-988 (U.S., filed March 8, 1976), involved the renewal in the film classic *The Birth of a Nation.* Evidence at the trial clearly indicated that D. W. Griffith was the producer and director of the film. Although Epoch claimed in its renewal application that the work had been made for hire, the court was unconvinced, noting that Epoch was not formed until after the film had been made; also, "there is no contract of employment, record of salary payments, or proof that Epoch (or its predecessor in interest) supervised or controlled Griffith in the making of the picture." The "power to control or supervise Griffith's work" was lacking, "which is the hallmark of an 'employment for hire' relationship." Likewise, Epoch was unable to claim renewal on grounds that the film was first copyrighted by a "corporate body." The " 'corporate body' provision of section 24 indicates that it does not apply to works of this type which are authored and produced by one identifiable person." *Hughey* v. *Palographics Co.*, 189 USPQ 527 (D. Colo. 1976), granted plaintiff's motion for summary judgment based on copyright infringement of an unpublished historical map on grounds that the presumption of employment for hire in 17 U.S.C. §26 is rebutted where the employer repudiated the employment contract, and plaintiff-employee never received the contract's stipulated fee. On these facts, plaintiff was found to be an independent contractor and the copyright owner of her work.

The court held in *Hill & Range Songs, Inc.* v. *Fred Rose Music, Inc.*, 189 USPQ 233 (M.D. Tenn. 1975), that the common-law spouse of Hank Williams, at the time of his death, was his "widow" within the meaning of that term in the renewal provision of the statute, and she did not lose that right when she remarried. The court was careful, however, to express "no opinion as to whether a putative wife would qualify in a situation where the deceased had a legal spouse, as well as a putative spouse, at the time of his death." The court also said: "While it may be possible for the possessor of a contingent expectancy in copyright renewals to assign this interest by the use of general language, it must be shown that this is what the parties to the assignment intended," and where the possessor did not even know the right existed, they could not have been conveyed by the terms of a general assignment.

In *Kingsrow Enterprises, Inc.* v. *Metromedia, Inc.*, 189 USPQ 90 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), the court said that the mere purchase of copyright certificates at a sheriff's sale did not give the purchaser ownership of the copyrights. The copyright is transferred by an assignment from the owner, and this is done "by an instrument in writing signed by the proprietor of the copyright. . . ." *Brawley, Inc.* v. *Gaffney*, 188 USPQ 648 (N.D. Cal. 1974), held that an agreement whereby the copyright owner reserved "all causes of action for copyright infringement which may have already accrued up to the date of this assignment" did not prevent the agreement from constituting an assignment and not a license. Likewise, the transferor's reservation of the right to use the copyrighted material did not defeat the assignment.

In *Viacom International, Inc.* v. *Tandem Productions, Inc.*, 526 F.2d 593 (2d Cir. 1975), the Second Circuit found for the assignee television network of domestic television syndication and foreign distribution rights for the "All in the Family" copyrighted television series against the producer, denying the latter's right to interpose the illegality of the parties' contract as a defense. The court held the contract was not invalidated by subsequent FCC rules prohibiting television networks from having financial or proprietary interests in programs produced by others.

In *American International Pictures, Inc.* v. *Foreman,* 400 F. Supp. 928 (S.D. Ala. 1975), the District Court refused to uphold plaintiffs' claim for infringement of copyrighted motion pictures against defendant distributor for his allegedly unauthorized sale of prints. The court found that where plaintiffs failed to show by a preponderance of evidence that the prints had not been the subject of "first sales" by them, future sales were not restricted.

A memorandum opinion by a U.S. District Court in *Bell, d/b/a Crescendo Publishing Company* v. *Combined Registry Company*, 397 F. Supp. 1241

(N.D. Ill. 1975), held, inter alia, that an original copyright owner's failure to follow the Indiana statute requiring registration of a fictitious name did not invalidate a copyright obtained in the fictitious name, reasoning that the operation of a state law cannot defeat the validity of a federal copyright; and federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction to determine questions of title to copyright. On the issue of abandonment, the case held that distribution of a work without a statutory notice, even if so limited as not to constitute a forfeiture of statutory copyright, may cause an abandonment if coupled with an intent to abandon. The requisite intent here was composed of the owner's mailing Christmas cards that contained the poem without notice of copyright, authorizing the work's distribution to one doctor's patients, and noting in his diary that he "should like, if I could, to leave a humble gift. . . ."

First Amendment rights were at issue in *Rosemont Enterprises, Inc.* v. *McGraw-Hill Book Co.*, 380 N.Y.S. 2d 839 (Sup. Ct. 1975). Rosemont claimed that the famous Howard R. Hughes had granted it rights that extended to almost any work which concerned him; Rosemont therefore sought a preliminary injunction to restrain publication of the fictionalized autobiography of Hughes by Clifford Irving. In denying the injunction, the court applied the well-settled principle of law that a "prior restraint is illegal censorship" which indirectly encroaches upon the rights and guarantees embodied in the First Amendment. The court also observed that if ever there was a public figure, Hughes was one, and that Hughes could not have a monopoly, nor could he give a monopoly to any entity, with respect to works concerning his life. The court noted that others need no consent or permission to write a biography of a celebrity; the same is true about a fictionalized piece as long as it is made clear that it is fictionalized.

In *Nixon* v. *Administrator of General Services*, 408 F. Supp. 321 (D. D.C. 1976), the former President attacked the constitutionality of the Presidential Recordings and Materials Preservation Act. The legislation directed the administrator of general services to take custody of Mr. Nixon's presidential papers and tape recordings and to promulgate regulations that would provide for the orderly processing of the materials. Records private in nature were to be returned to Mr. Nixon, while those relating to legitimate governmental interests were to be retained. Conditions relating to public access to the retained materials were to be further stipulated in the regulations. A three-judge district court rejected all the constitutional objections raised by the former President. The act was found not to violate the separation of powers concept since the framers of the Constitution intended an interrelationship between the branches of government. Arguments based on privacy and freedom of speech were rejected as problematical since the review of Mr. Nixon's papers was to be confidential and those papers private in nature were not intended to be disclosed. The equal protection argument was dismissed on a finding that any difference in the treatment between the plaintiff and other Presidents was adequately justified.

Jurisdiction and Remedies

The U.S. government, as parens patriae, has standing to sue a tape pirate in a domestic case and to seek the destruction of infringing copies and devices under Sec. 101(d) Title 17, including tape duplicating equipment, master tapes of sound recordings protected by U.S. copyright law, and miscellaneous equipment. *United States* v. *Henry Newton Brown, Jr.*, 400 F. Supp. 656 (S.D. Miss. 1975), reasoned that such standing was established by the fact that only under subsections 101(b) and 101(e) (damages, profits, royalties) of Title 17 is relief limited to persons having proprietary rights, and by section 116's reference to cases brought by the United States. Standing is confirmed by the obligation under the Universal Copyright Convention to adopt the necessary measures to effect the convention by protecting copyrights.

A distributor's failure to use the word "copyright" in his pleading in an action seeking damages and an injunction for a competitor's alleged unauthorized distribution of two films did not give a superior court jurisdiction over the case in *Janus Films, Inc.* v. *Budget Films, Inc.*, 127 Cal. Reptr. 204 (Cal. Ct. App., Jan. 28, 1976). Rather, the state court lacked jurisdiction to decide the issue, since the interpretation of exclusive distribution rights and license agreements depended upon federal copyright law.

At issue in *Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.* v. *American Society of Composers and Publishers*, 400 F. Supp. 737 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), was the legality of the licensing practices of ASCAP and BMI. The essence of CBS's claim was that ASCAP and BMI constituted illegal combinations whose purpose and effect was to exact royalties from CBS for music it did not wish to license because CBS was "compelled" to obtain a "blanket license" in exchange for a flat fee based on a percentage of CBS advertising revenues. The court cited the various consent decrees that required ASCAP and BMI to offer "per program licenses" under which a fee is charged only with respect to programs in which a composition within the repertory of the society has been used and to structure fees for blanket and per program licenses so that the user had a genuine choice between them. The court also noted that ASCAP and BMI had only nonexclusive licensing authority and that CBS was, therefore, free to obtain licenses directly from the copyright owners. In denying the injunctive relief sought, the court held that CBS failed to meet its burden of proof with respect to each of its allegations. Judge Lasker stated that he was left with the strong impression that CBS was seeking a legal solution to what was essentially a business problem.

The availability of a jury trial was considered in *Cayman Music, Ltd.* v. *Reichenberger*, 403 F. Supp. 794 (W.D. Wis. 1975), an action in which injunctive relief and statutory damages were sought. The court concluded there was no right to a jury trial because upon a finding that the injunction should issue, statutory damages must be awarded, leaving nothing for a jury to decide.

The "in lieu of damages" provisions of section 101(b) were construed by the Second Circuit in *The Robert Stigwood Group, Ltd.* v. *O'Reilly*, 530 F.2d 1096 (2d Cir. 1976), a case involving certain unauthorized performances of the hit rock operas *Jesus Christ Superstar* and *Tommy*. In reversing the district court's award of $100 per infringement, Judge Gurfein opined that a court may not make an award based on such damages as a court may feel are just and fair "without adhering to the statutory minimum for each infringement"; the court held that the statutory minimum of $250 must be awarded for each infringement that was separate.

The District Court for the Southern District of New York held in *De Nicola, Inc.* v. *Genesco, Pakula & Co.*, 188 USPQ 304 (S.D.N.Y. 1975), that the maximum "in lieu" damages will be assessed for each infringement where defendants deliberately copied plaintiff's copyrighted designs and prior history shows defendants to be habitual infringers.

The *Stigwood Group* case also considered what constitutes a single infringement, for there were many performances on different occasions by the same persons and each rock opera was covered by more than one copyright certificate. The court concluded that each performance constituted a separate infringement since the performances "were not a single run at a particular theater" but a "series of disconnected one-night or two-night stands in different cities," and each performance "was given pursuant to a separately negotiated agreement made with a specific auditorium." With regard to how many copyrights were infringed by each performance, the court found that each separate copyright (registration) in class E constituted a separate infringement; however, it found that the three *Superstar* class D registrations (one for the libretto, one based on additional words, and one for the vocal score consisting of an overture and twenty-two songs) were "duplicative so far as performance rights are concerned." Noting that "duplicative copyrights in the same category of entire works are like superfluous protective layers," the court held that there is "only one infringement of the libretto, score and dramatic continuity."

When a plaintiff voluntarily drops a pending action, the defendant will not be considered a "prevailing party" for purposes of receiving costs and attorneys' fees under section 116 of Title 17 according to the decision in *Twining* v. *Berkofsky*, Civil No. HM75-869 (D. Md., January 14, 1976).

A motion was granted for contempt of preliminary injunction in *Andre Matenciot, Inc.* v. *David & Dash, Inc.*, 189 USPQ 360 (S.D.N.Y. 1976), an action based on allegedly infringing wallpaper-fabric designs. The order commanded defendant to deliver for impoundment, while the action was pending, all copies of the designs and catalog pages displaying them. Although defendant phoned, telegrammed, and wrote its distributors, the court held their failure to contact the distributors' customers to retrieve material covered by the order constituted contempt.

Summary judgment is not available, the court held in *Zolar Publishing Co.* v. *Doubleday & Co.*, 188 USPQ 609 (2d Cir. 1975), where a contract purporting to be a copyright licensing agreement may be interpreted in several ways and proper construction must be proved by extrinsic evidence. Neither is summary judgment appropriate where the case involves a question of whether plaintiff's inaction stops him from denying termination of the contract.

POSTSCRIPT

As this report goes to press, the long-awaited general revision of the 1909 copyright statute has become a reality. On October 19, 1976, the President of the United States signed the bill, which became Public Law 94-553 ((9) Stat. 2541). The final enactment by the 94th Congress and the subsequent signing of the bill by the President mark the conclusion of years of devoted effort on the part of many present and former staff members of the Copyright Office and other departments of the Library of Congress. Both the Copyright Office staff and the register have given the highest priority to this legislation and are indebted to the efforts of earlier registers of copyrights, particularly Abraham Kaminstein and the late Arthur Fisher. It is with a deep sense of accomplishment, therefore, that this beginning of a new era in United States copyright protection is finally reached.

The law, which becomes effective on January 1, 1978, will go a considerable distance toward remedying injustices and anachronisms of the 1909 act and providing more protection of the rights of authors, composers, and artists, both here and abroad. The net result is an enhancement of the environment for creativity and its just economic reward. While the tasks involved in planning and preparing for implementation will be arduous, support will be derived from the knowledge that sixteen years of effort have produced a law that is far more responsive to today's needs.

Respectfully submitted,

BARBARA RINGER
Register of Copyrights

International Copyright Relations of the United States as of June 30, 1976

This table sets forth U.S. copyright relations of current interest with the other independent nations of the world. Each entry gives country name and alternate name and a statement of copyright relations. The following code is used:

Bilateral	Bilateral copyright relations with the United States by virtue of a proclamation or treaty, as of the date given. Where there is more than one proclamation or treaty, only the date of the first one is given.
BAC	Party to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910, as of the date given. U.S. ratification deposited with the government of Argentina, May 1, 1911; proclaimed by the President of the United States, July 13, 1914.
UCC Geneva	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was September 16, 1955.
UCC Paris	Party to the Universal Copyright Convention as revised at Paris, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was July 10, 1974.
Phonogram	Party to the Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 1971, as of the date given. The effective date for the United States was March 10, 1974.
	Foreign sound recordings fixed and published on or after February 15, 1972, with the special notice of copyright prescribed by law (e.g., ℗ 1976 Doe Records, Inc.), may be entitled to U.S. copyright protection only if the author is a citizen of one of the countries with which the United States maintains bilateral or phonogram convention relations as indicated below.
Unclear	Became independent since 1943. Has not established copyright relations with the United States but may be honoring obligations incurred under former political status.
None	No copyright relations with the United States.

Afghanistan
None

Albania
None

Algeria
UCC Geneva Aug. 28, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Andorra
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Argentina
Bilateral Aug. 23, 1934
BAC April 19, 1950
UCC Geneva Feb. 13, 1958
Phonogram June 30, 1973

Australia
Bilateral Mar. 15, 1918
UCC Geneva May 1, 1969
Phonogram June 22, 1974

Austria
Bilateral Sept. 20, 1907
UCC Geneva July 2, 1957

Bahamas, The
Unclear

Bahrain
None

Bangladesh
UCC Geneva Aug. 5, 1975
UCC Paris Aug. 5, 1975

Barbados
Unclear

Belgium
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Aug. 31, 1960

Benin
(formerly Dahomey)
Unclear

Bhutan
None

Bolivia
BAC May 15 1914

Botswana
Unclear

Brazil
Bilateral Apr. 2, 1957
BAC Aug. 31, 1915
UCC Geneva Jan. 13, 1960
UCC Paris Dec. 11, 1975
Phonogram Nov. 28, 1975

Bulgaria
UCC Geneva June 7, 1975
UCC Paris June 7, 1975

Burma
Unclear

Burundi
Unclear

Cambodia
(Khmer Republic)
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cameroon
UCC Geneva May 1, 1973
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Canada
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1924
UCC Geneva Aug. 10, 1962

Cape Verde
Unclear

Central African Republic
Unclear

Chad
Unclear

Chile
Bilateral May 25 1896
BAC June 14, 1955
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

China
Bilateral Jan. 13, 1904

Colombia
BAC Dec. 23, 1936

Comoros
Unclear

Congo
Unclear

Costa Rica [1]
Bilateral Oct. 19, 1899
BAC Nov. 30, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Cuba
Bilateral Nov. 17, 1903
UCC Geneva June 18, 1957

Cyprus
Unclear

Czechoslovakia
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1927
UCC Geneva Jan. 6, 1960

Denmark
Bilateral May 8, 1893
UCC Geneva Feb. 9, 1962

Dominican Republic [1]
BAC Oct. 31, 1912

Ecuador
BAC Aug. 31, 1914
UCC Geneva June 5, 1957
Phonogram Sept. 14, 1974

Egypt
None

El Salvador
Bilateral June 30, 1908, by virtue of Mexico City Convention, 1902

Equatorial Guinea
Unclear

Ethiopia
None

Fiji
UCC Geneva Oct. 10, 1970
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Finland
Bilateral Jan. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Apr. 16, 1963
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

France
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Jan. 14, 1956
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Gabon
Unclear

Gambia, The
Unclear

Germany
Bilateral Apr. 15, 1892
UCC Geneva with Federal Republic of Germany Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris with Federal Republic of Germany July 10, 1974
Phonogram with Federal Republic of Germany May 18, 1974
UCC Geneva with German Democratic Republic Oct. 5, 1973

Ghana
UCC Geneva Aug. 22, 1962

Greece
Bilateral Mar. 1, 1932
UCC Geneva Aug. 24, 1963

Grenada
Unclear

Guatemala [1]
BAC Mar. 28, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 28, 1964

Guinea
Unclear

Guinea-Bissau
Unclear

Guyana
Unclear

Haiti
BAC Nov. 27, 1919
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Honduras [1]
BAC Apr. 27, 1914

Hungary
Bilateral Oct. 16, 1912
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1971
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram May 28, 1975

Iceland
UCC Geneva Dec. 18, 1956

India
Bilateral Aug. 15, 1947
UCC Geneva Jan. 21, 1958
Phonogram Feb. 12, 1975

Indonesia
Unclear

Iran
None

Iraq
None

Ireland
Bilateral Oct. 1, 1929
UCC Geneva Jan. 20, 1959

Israel
Bilateral May 15, 1948
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Italy
Bilateral Oct 31, 1892
UCC Geneva Jan. 24, 1957

Ivory Coast
Unclear

Jamaica
Unclear

Japan [2]
UCC Geneva Apr. 28, 1956

Jordan
Unclear

Kenya
UCC Geneva Sept. 7, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram April 21, 1976

Korea
Unclear

Kuwait
Unclear

Laos
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Lebanon
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1959

Lesotho
Unclear

Liberia
UCC Geneva July 27, 1956

Libya
Unclear

Liechtenstein
UCC Geneva Jan. 22, 1959

Luxembourg
Bilateral June 29, 1910
UCC Geneva Oct. 15, 1955
Phonogram Mar 5, 1976

Madagascar
(Malagasy Republic)
Unclear

Malawi
UCC Geneva Oct. 26, 1965

Malaysia
Unclear

Maldives
Unclear

Mali
Unclear

Malta
UCC Geneva Nov. 19, 1968

Mauritania
Unclear

Mauritius
UCC Geneva Mar. 12, 1968

Mexico
Bilateral Feb. 27, 1896
BAC Apr. 24, 1964
UCC Geneva May 12, 1957
Phonogram Dec. 21, 1973

Monaco
Bilateral Oct. 15, 1952
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955
UCC Paris Dec. 13, 1974
Phonogram Dec. 2, 1974

Mongolia
None

Morocco
UCC Geneva May 8, 1972
UCC Paris Jan. 28, 1976

Mozambique
Unclear

Nauru
Unclear

Nepal
None

Netherlands
Bilateral Nov. 20, 1899
UCC Geneva June 22, 1967

New Zealand
Bilateral Dec. 1, 1916
UCC Geneva Sept. 11, 1964

Nicaragua[1]
BAC Dec. 15, 1913
UCC Geneva Aug. 16, 1961

Niger
Unclear

Nigeria
UCC Geneva Feb. 14, 1962

Norway
Bilateral July 1, 1905
UCC Geneva Jan. 23, 1963
UCC Paris Aug. 7, 1974

Oman
None

Pakistan
UCC Geneva Sept. 16, 1955

Panama
BAC Nov. 25, 1913
UCC Geneva Oct. 17, 1962
Phonogram June 29, 1974

Papua New Guinea
Unclear

Paraguay
BAC Sept. 20, 1917
UCC Geneva Mar. 11, 1962

Peru
BAC April 30, 1920
UCC Geneva Oct. 16, 1963

Philippines
Bilateral Oct. 21, 1948
UCC status undetermined by Unesco. (Copyright Office considers that UCC relations do not exist.)

Poland
Bilateral Feb. 16, 1927

Portugal
Bilateral July 20, 1893
UCC Geneva Dec. 25, 1956

Qatar
None

Romania
Bilateral May 14, 1928

Rwanda
Unclear

San Marino
None

Saudi Arabia
None

Senegal
UCC Geneva July 9, 1974
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Seychelles
Unclear

Sierra Leone
None

Singapore
Unclear

Somalia
Unclear

South Africa
Bilateral July 1, 1924

Soviet Union
UCC Geneva May 27, 1973

Spain
Bilateral July 10, 1895
UCC Geneva Sept 16, 1955
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Aug. 24, 1974

Sri Lanka
Unclear

Sudan
Unclear

Surinam
Unclear

Swaziland
Unclear

Sweden
Bilateral June 1, 1911
UCC Geneva July 1, 1961
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Switzerland
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Mar 30, 1956

Syria
Unclear

Tanzania
Unclear

Thailand
Bilateral Sept. 1, 1921

Togo
Unclear

Tonga
None

Trinidad and Tobago
Unclear

Tunisia
UCC Geneva June 19, 1969
UCC Paris June 10, 1975

Turkey
None

Uganda
Unclear

United Arab Emirates
None

United Kingdom
Bilateral July 1, 1891
UCC Geneva Sept. 27, 1957
UCC Paris July 10, 1974
Phonogram Apr. 18, 1973

Upper Volta
Unclear

Uruguay
BAC Dec. 17, 1919

Vatican City
(Holy See)
UCC Geneva Oct. 5, 1955

Venezuela
UCC Geneva Sept. 30, 1966

Vietnam
Unclear

Western Samoa
Unclear

Yemen (Aden)
Unclear

Yemen (San'a)
None

Yugoslavia
UCC Geneva May 11, 1966
UCC Paris July 10, 1974

Zaire
Unclear

Zambia
UCC Geneva June 1, 1965

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[1] Effective June 30, 1908, this country became a party to the 1902 Mexico City Convention, to which the United States also became a party effective the same date. As regards copyright relations with the United States, this convention is considered to have been superseded by adherence of this country and the United States to the Buenos Aires Convention of 1910.

[2] Bilateral copyright relations between Japan and the United States, which were formulated effective May 10, 1906, are considered to have been abrogated and superseded by the adherence of Japan to the Universal Copyright Convention, Geneva, 1952, effective April 28, 1956.

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter Class, Fiscal Years 1972-76

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc	103,231	104,523	104,806	111,887	113,197
B	Periodicals (issues)	84,686	88,553	92,224	95,062	96,001
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	2,004	2,074	2,172	2,554	3,090
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,940	1,714	1,631	1,882	1,844
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	3,838	3,980	4,016	4,914	4,929
E	Musical compositions	97,482	95,296	104,511	114,790	118,499
F	Maps	1,633	1,914	1,549	1,847	1,595
G	Works of art, models, or designs	7,901	8,621	8,525	11,010	12,197
H	Reproductions of works of art	3,434	3,190	3,612	5,042	5,604
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,059	1,114	809	856	949
J	Photographs	1,140	1,354	1,409	1,507	1,667
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	4,524	4,441	4,716	5,082	5,918
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	4,118	4,216	4,964	4,663	4,485
L	Motion-picture photoplays	1,816	1,449	1,321	1,011	1,904
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	1,388	1,420	1,741	2,027	2,345
N	Sound recordings	1,141	6,718	9,362	8,938	9,048
R	Renewals of all classes	23,239	23,071	25,464	28,202	27,697
	Total	344,574	353,648	372,832	401,274	410,969

Number of Articles Deposited, Fiscal Years 1972-76

Class	Subject matter of copyright	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	203,875	206,671	206,905	220,523	223,384
B	Periodicals	168,463	176,142	183,474	189,085	191,294
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	2,004	2,074	2,172	2,554	3,090
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	1,940	1,714	1,631	1,882	1,844
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	4,216	4,538	4,567	5,450	5,337
E	Musical compositions	117,425	114,378	124,481	134,786	135,920
F	Maps	3,264	3,786	3,098	3,680	3,189
G	Works of art, models, or designs	13,590	14,843	14,611	18,895	20,644
H	Reproductions of works of art	6,821	6,313	7,126	9,966	11,183
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	1,614	1,873	1,226	1,327	1,491
J	Photographs	2,063	2,471	2,481	2,612	2,731
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	9,036	8,873	9,427	10,100	11,839
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	8,235	8,408	9,920	9,321	8,920
L	Motion-picture photoplays	3,593	2,855	2,562	1,919	3,594
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	2,648	2,654	3,115	3,665	4,189
N	Sound recordings	2,282	13,388	18,431	17,586	16,880
	Total	551,069	570,981	595,227	633,351	645,529

Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	115,242	120,452	122,157	135,092	[2] 142,392
B	Periodicals	176,161	183,755	190,359	196,619	198,047
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	2,004	2,074	2,196	2,562	3,090
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0	7	0	0	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	226	179	184	195	146
E	Musical compositions	21,275	22,517	20,558	22,816	20,685
F	Maps	3,264	3,796	3,100	3,680	3,189
G	Works of art, models, or designs	1,252	2,957	1,928	4,112	5,211
H	Reproductions of works of art	1,620	2,933	2,579	2,871	2,080
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	0	10	0	0	0
J	Photographs	65	66	188	565	423
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	499	52	65	12	20
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	220	38	13	0	16
L	Motion-picture photoplays	64	67	322	103	138
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	183	331	206	683	1,274
N	Sound recordings	2,282	13,405	18,321	8,33	7,990
	Total	324,357	352,639	362,176	377,648	384,701

[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. For some categories, the number of articles transferred may therefore exceed the number of articles deposited as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Of this total, 34,200 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, Fiscal Years 1972-76

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations	Increase or decrease in registrations
1972	$ 2,313,638.14	$ 2,177,064.86	344,574	+14,878
1973	2,413,179.43	2,226,540.96	353,648	+9,074
1974	2,411,334.59	2,312,375.71	372,832	+19,184
1975	2,614,059.72	2,447,295.14	401,274	+28,442
1976	2,779,841.45	2,524,518.77	410,969	+9,695
Total	12,532,053.33	11,687,795.44	1,883,297	

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1975			$ 663,199.07
Gross receipts July 1, 1975, to June 30, 1976			2,779,841.45
Total to be accounted for			3,443,040.52
Refunded		$ 132,343.61	
Checks returned unpaid		5,829.15	
Deposited as earned fees		2,551,341.91	
Deposited as undeliverable checks		2,342.67	
Balance carried over July 1, 1976			
Fees earned in June 1976 but not deposited until July 1976	$195,588.50		
Unfinished business balance	198,004.59		
Deposit accounts balance	355,926.12		
Card service	1,663.97		
		751,183.18	
			3,443,040.52

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works	258,939	$1,553,622.00
Published foreign works	5,648	33,888.00
Unpublished works	108,683	652,098.00
Renewals	27,697	110,788.00
Total registrations for fee	400,967	2,350,396.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	9,991	
Registrations made under Standard Reference Data Act, P.L. 90-396 (15 U.S.C. §290), for certain publications of U.S. government agencies for which fee has been waived	11	
Total registrations	410,969	
Fees for recording assignments		47,128.50
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		23,779.00
Fees for recording notices of use		1,163.00
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		21,569.00
Fees for certified documents		12,823.00
Fees for searches made		61,015.00
Card service		6,645.27
Total fees exclusive of registrations		174,122.77
Total fees earned		2,524,518.77

Number of Registrations by Subject Matter Class, July 1-September 30, 1976

Class	Subject matter of copyright	
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	28,520
B	Periodicals (issues)	23,899
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	865
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	437
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	1,318
E	Musical compositions	33,831
F	Maps	455
G	Works of art, models, or designs	3,966
H	Reproductions of works of art	1,747
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	299
J	Photographs	583
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	1,577
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	1,411
L	Motion-picture photoplays	250
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	526
N	Sound recordings	2,710
R	Renewals of all classes	6,368
	Total	108,762

Number of Articles Deposited, July 1-September 30, 1976

Class	Subject matter of copyright	
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	56,063
B	Periodicals	47,569
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	865
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	437
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	1,494
E	Musical compositions	39,487
F	Maps	910
G	Works of art, models, or designs	6,624
H	Reproductions of works of art	3,463
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	450
J	Photographs	1,061
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	3,154
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	2,801
L	Motion-picture photoplays	489
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	936
N	Sound recordings	5,267
	Total	171,070

Number of Articles Transferred to Other Departments of the Library of Congress [1]

Class	Subject matter of articles transferred	
A	Books, including pamphlets, leaflets, etc.	[2] 33,642
B	Periodicals	49,408
	(BB) Contributions to newspapers and periodicals	865
C	Lectures, sermons, addresses	0
D	Dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions	0
E	Musical compositions	6,732
F	Maps	910
G	Works of art, models, or designs	1,546
H	Reproductions of works of art	480
I	Drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character	0
J	Photographs	0
K	Prints and pictorial illustrations	0
	(KK) Commercial prints and labels	0
L	Motion-picture photoplays	34
M	Motion pictures not photoplays	276
N	Sound recordings	2,599
	Total	96,492

[1] Extra copies received with deposits and gift copies are included in these figures. For some categories, the number of articles transferred may therefore exceed the number of articles deposited as shown in the preceding chart.

[2] Of this total, 9,000 copies were transferred to the Exchange and Gift Division for use in its programs.

Gross Cash Receipts, Fees, and Registrations, July 1-September 30, 1976

	Gross receipts	Fees earned	Registrations
Total	$729,489.11	$672,329.96	108,762

Summary of Copyright Business

Balance on hand July 1, 1976			$ 751,183.18
Gross receipts July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1976			729,489.11
Total to be accounted for			1,480,672.29
Refunded		$ 53,684.96	
Checks returned unpaid		2,163.10	
Deposited as earned fees		653,837.96	
Balance carried over October 1, 1976			
Fees earned in September 1976 but not deposited until October 1976	$219.296.50		
Unfinished business balance	180,968.46		
Deposit accounts balance	369,844.07		
Card service	877.24		
			1,480,672.29

	Registrations	Fees earned
Published domestic works	66,796	$400,776.00
Published foreign works	1,679	10,074.00
Unpublished works	31,165	186,990.00
Renewals	6,368	25,472.00
Total registrations for fee	106,008	623,312.00
Registrations made under provisions of law permitting registration without payment of fee for certain works of foreign origin	2,754	
Total registrations	108,762	
Fees for recording assignments		11,150.50
Fees for indexing transfers of proprietorship		3,767.00
Fees for recording notices of use		6,309.00
Fees for recording notices of intention to use		103.50
Fees for certified documents		2,506.00
Fees for searches made		18,375.00
Card service		6,806.96
Total fees exclusive of registrations		49,017.96
Total fees earned		672,329.96

Appendixes for Fiscal Year 1976

July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT

MEMBERSHIP. Members of the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board at the end of fiscal year 1976 were:

Ex Officio

William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, Chairman; Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library; and Daniel J. Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, Secretary.

Appointive

Mrs. Charles William Engelhard, Jr. (term ends March 8, 1980), and Walter S. Gubelmann (term ends March 9, 1978).

MEETINGS OF THE BOARD. The board did not meet in fiscal 1976.

NEW ENDOWMENT AND CONTRIBUTIONS. In March 1976 a new endowment in the amount of $25,000, to be known as the Archibald B. Evans Fund, was received under Mr. Evans's bequest to the Library. The income is to be used for the acquisition of eighteenth-century American newspapers. Contributions of $150 from John W. Auchincloss and $125 from Mr. and Mrs. Frederic C. Gamble were received to augment the Friends of Music endowment in the Library of Congress.

LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS. Bills were introduced by Senator Howard W. Cannon and Representative Lucien N. Nedzi to permit a higher rate of interest on the Library's funds deposited with the Treasury. Passed by both houses of Congress, the acts were approved by the President on May 22, 1976.

Public Law 94-289 amended the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act (2 U.S.C. 158) to provide, instead of 4 percent per annum on funds in the permanent loan account, "a rate which is the higher of the rate of 4 per centum per annum or a rate which is 0.25 percentage points less than a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding long-term marketable obligations of

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1975	$247,575.75	$110,918.28	$358,494.03
Income, fiscal 1976	169,552.55	162,861.04	332,413.59
Available for obligation, fiscal 1976	417,128.30	273,779.32	690,907.62
Obligations, fiscal 1976	222,903.41	115,471.12	338,374.53
Carried forward to transitional quarter	194,224.89	158,308.20	352,533.09

[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

the United States, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum."

Public Law 94-290 amended the "Act to accept and fund the bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard," approved August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 320), as follows: "Sec. 3. In compliance with said conditions the principal of the sum so received and paid into the Treasury of the United States shall be credited on the books of the Treasury Department as a perpetual trust fund; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall thereafter credit such deposit with interest, semiannually, at a rate which is the higher of (1) a rate which is 0.25 percentage points less than a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury, taking into consideration the current average market yield on outstanding long-term marketable obligations of the United States, adjusted to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum, or (2) the rate of 4 per centum per annum; and such interest, as income, shall be subject to disbursement for the purposes herein authorized and as provided in the said bequest."

ACTIVITIES SUPPORTED BY FUNDS HELD BY THE BOARD. Income from these funds enabled the Library to enrich its collections through the acquisition of music, fine prints, posters, manuscripts, Lincolniana, and Hispanic and Slavic materials. A representative in France was able to examine, describe, and recommend for photocopying manuscripts relating to the United States in French archives. Professional services were supported for the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* and the completion of a guide to the Library's Portuguese manuscript collections. A lecture entitled "The Mind of Schoenberg," a workshop on adjustments to stringed instruments, and a conference on the publication of poetry and fiction were held.

The Library's numerous concerts and literary programs were, as usual, largely supported by trust funds, as were the production and distribution of recordings of the chamber music concerts to radio stations for broadcasting. Through a cooperative arrangement with the Eastman School of Music, *The Disappointment, or the Force of Credulity*, America's first ballad opera, was reconstructed and, shortly after the end of the fiscal year, presented in the Library's Coolidge Auditorium. Two funds made possible the commissioning of compositions. A record album, *Our Musical Past*, was also financed, and a beginning was made on organizing the Dayton C. Miller Collection and on the repair of the flutes in it.

Several funds made it possible for members of the staff to contribute to the world of learning by participating in a number of national and international professional activities.

Appendix 2 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces June 30, 1975	Additions 1976	Withdrawals 1976	Total pieces June 30, 1976
Volumes and pamphlets	[1] 17,454,995	499,182	[2] 65,387	17,888,790
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,270,531	75,276	99,200	1,246,607
Bound newspaper volumes	[3] 87,331		4,651	82,680
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	294,025	18,789		312,814
Manuscripts (pieces)	31,722,263	414,797	18,981	32,118,079
Maps	3,533,598	42,796	7,365	3,569,029
Micro-opaques	420,282	5,770		426,052
Microfiche	1,160,408	130,712		1,291,120
Microfilm (reels and strips)	754,384	47,643		802,027
Motion pictures (reels)	219,784	15,058		234,842
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,488,933	135,042	1	3,623,974
Recordings				
Discs	392,368	164,629		556,997
Tapes and wires	75,286	3,334		78,620
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [4]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	34,684	2,909		37,593
Books in large type	4,421	795		5,216
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	8,060	595		8,655
Talking books on tape	1,665	506		2,171
Other recorded aids	3,161			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	177,921	1,051	20	178,952
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,452,896	29,985	6	8,482,875
Posters	42,894	2,274	26	45,142
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	923,084	10,039	6,606	926,517
Total	[5] 70,522,974	1,601,182	202,243	71,921,913

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[1] Adjusted to include bound serial volumes added to the classified collections and not previously recorded.

[2] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs.

[3] Adjusted on the basis of a survey of the newspaper collection.

[4] Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.

[5] Adjusted figure.

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RECEIPTS BY SOURCE

	Pieces, 1975	Pieces, 1976
By purchase		
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	801,602	893,520
Books for the Law Library	48,125	57,093
Books for the general collections	649,328	603,780
Copyright Office	5,730	8,001
Congressional Research Service	124,834	109,678
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works		354
Preservation of motion pictures	33	
Public Law 480	53,850	56,762
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		
Reprints and books for office use	5,856	5,758
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	9,616	16,499
NPAC	78,723	80,537
Funds transferred from other government agencies		
Federal Research Division	58,621	48,402
Other working funds	4,731	3,422
Gift and trust funds		
Babine Fund	6	45
Feinberg Fund		16
Fellows of the Library of Congress	64	67
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	11	8
Ford Foundation	3	
Friends of Music		83
Gulbenkian Foundation	134	128
Heineman Foundation	7	24
Hubbard Fund	27	17
Huntington Fund	806	770
Lindberg Fund	5	
Loeb Fund	3	2
Louisiana Colonial Records	24	
Mellon Fund	14	1,161
Motion Picture Preservation Fund (various donors)	26	

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE–Continued

	Pieces, 1975	Pieces, 1976
Naval Historical Foundation		2
Pennell Fund	43	55
Rizzuto Fund	88	51
Rosenwald Fund	1	1
Stern Fund	24	23
Surplus Book Disposal Project	32	
Whitman Papers Fund (various donors)	25	
Wickes Foundation	7	
Wilbur Fund	309	66
Total	1,842,683	1,886,325
By virtue of law		
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	554	313
Copyright	329,099	330,967
Public Printer	917,592	803,096
Total	1,247,245	1,134,376
By official donation		
Local agencies	6,519	5,394
State agencies & MCSP	171,698	135,065
Federal agencies	2,374,743	2,301,137
Total	2,552,960	2,441,596
By exchange		
Domestic	65,354	33,297
International, including foreign governments	486,040	456,596
Total	551,394	489,893
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	1,625,401	1,989,933
Total receipts	7,819,683	7,942,123

OUTGOING PIECES [1]

	1975	1976
By exchange	1,148,225	1,206,367
By transfer	417,507	307,838
By donation to institutions	596,250	601,764
By pulping	3,342,507	3,029,553
Total outgoing pieces	5,504,489	5,145,522

[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES
LAW LIBRARY, READER SERVICES DEPARTMENT, AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

	Law Library		Reader Services Department [1]		Research Department [1]	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Lists and offers scanned	3,661	3,526	13,763	12,636	101,184	94,009
Items searched	18,287	17,499	[2] 22,728	22,587	111,447	109,771
Items recommended for acquisition	3,343	3,294	25,907	25,312	91,857	97,405
Items accessioned			708,139	640,301	1,775,761	1,565,385
Items disposed of	1,460,860	1,544,821	920,879	1,082,158	[2] 649,730	555,087

[1] The Reference Department was divided into the Reader Services and Research Departments in April 1976. Combined figures for 1975 appeared in last year's report under the heading Acquisitions Activities, Reference Department.

[2] Adjusted figure.

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

	1975	1976
Descriptive cataloging stage		
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	224,379	227,008
Titles recataloged or revised	14,766	14,981
Authority cards established	100,570	107,734
Subject cataloging stage		
Titles classified and subject headed	226,032	214,354
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	210,439	194,741
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	296,520	315,499
Titles recataloged	20,672	21,842
Subject headings established	9,272	8,004
Class numbers established	5,663	5,208
Decimal classification stage		
Titles classified	100,302	94,020
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	238,877	218,377

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records June 30, 1975	Additions 1976	Total records June 30, 1976
Books	547,928	105,786	655,114
Films	28,370	6,130	34,447
Maps	33,512	7,410	40,602
Serials	18,192	10,698	28,890
Total	628,002	130,024	759,053

SERIALS PROCESSING

	1975	1976
Pieces processed	1,349,262	1,392,114
Volumes added to classified collections	29,296	29,469

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS [1]

	Cards in catalogs June 30, 1975	New cards added 1976	Total cards June 30, 1976
Main Catalog	19,148,186	1,221,629	20,369,815
Official Catalog	22,462,926	988,097	23,451,023
Catalog of Children's Books	213,591	13,044	226,635
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	673,652	94,629	768,281
Music Catalog	2,958,760	78,907	3,037,667
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	63,974	4,875	68,849
Law Library Catalog	1,810,509	105,856	1,916,365
Total	47,331,598	2,507,037	49,838,635

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[1] The Thomas Jefferson Building Catalog, now in storage, has been dropped from this table.

APPENDIX 3

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG

	1975	1976
CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	28,301	34,878
Printed added entry cards	6,225	6,176
Corrected and revised added entry cards	4,902	3,715
Total	39,428	44,769
Cards contributed by other libraries	485,876	437,864
Total cards received	525,304	482,633
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)		
Library of Congress cards		
Printed main entry cards	237,207	186,945
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	10,169	16,668
Printed added entry cards	84,451	129,766
Corrected and revised added entry cards	2,124	4,301
Printed cross-reference cards	40,031	30,808
Total	373,982	368,488
Cards contributed by other libraries	2,942,986	2,593,339
Total cards received	3,316,968	2,961,827
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS		
Chinese Union Catalog	409,970	460,120
Hebraic Union Catalog	409,865	519,865
Japanese Union Catalog	137,000	225,000
Korean Union Catalog	60,919	61,783
Near East Union Catalog	97,293	102,197
Slavic Union Catalog	411,494	411,494
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	1,718,490	2,218,000
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	7,166,869	7,791,812
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	10,475,612	11,853,983

VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [1]

		Added, 1975		Added, 1976		Total volumes June 30, 1976 [2]
		Titles	Volumes	Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	2,036	4,242	1,768	4,445	326,462
B-BJ	Philosophy	5,071	5,906	4,475	5,729	168,277
BL-BX	Religion	9,263	11,022	7,052	8,639	405,195
C	History, auxiliary sciences	2,406	3,017	2,093	3,304	153,073
D	History (except American)	20,456	24,490	17,163	23,363	732,526
E	American history	1,943	3,024	2,283	3,276	191,113
F	American history	3,352	4,223	3,275	4,823	279,979
G	Geography-anthropology	5,936	7,390	5,326	7,124	233,138
H	Social sciences	30,293	45,018	30,569	49,987	1,753,928
J	Political science	7,315	12,575	6,196	11,048	623,170
K	Law	6,716	25,506	6,090	47,791	219,471
L	Education	6,023	8,372	6,056	8,955	363,833
M	Music	7,533	10,375	8,876	11,447	482,644
N	Fine arts	8,156	9,493	7,436	9,111	258,819
P	Language and literature	44,875	51,663	39,309	46,140	1,514,494
Q	Science	12,842	17,779	15,798	17,592	689,602
R	Medicine	7,021	8,375	5,382	9,161	283,231
S	Agriculture	4,144	6,196	4,535	7,364	293,853
T	Technology	14,475	21,078	13,357	21,725	823,565
U	Military science	1,342	1,976	1,172	1,992	131,584
V	Naval science	812	1,123	669	1,199	73,987
Z	Bibliography	7,117	12,009	5,741	11,149	416,528
	Incunabula	[3] 450	[3] 472	119	135	2,326
	Total	[3] 209,577	[3] 295,324	194,740	315,499	10,420,798

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[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collection and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

[2] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs, as well as inclusion of bound serial volumes added to the classified collections and not previously recorded.

[3] Adjusted figure.

Appendix 4 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Cataloging Distribution

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	1975	1976
General	$6,497,247.82	$6,849,887.98
To U.S. government libraries	348,264.59	382,392.02
To foreign libraries	464,133.84	430,340.63
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,309,646.25	7,662,620.63
ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME		
Card sales (gross)	2,741,596.05	2,618,271.74
Technical publications	370,089.35	645,550.63
Nearprint publications	17,996.35	22,172.00
National Union Catalog, including *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection*, and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*	2,567,934.50	2,699,567.50
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	71,050.00	55,725.00
Monographic Series	114,700.00	117,530.00
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	6,665.00	20,095.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	48,430.00	44,525.00
Subject Catalog	797,265.00	830,715.00
New Serial Titles	425,265.00	422,365.00
MARC tapes	148,655.00	186,103.76
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	7,309,646.25	7,662,620.63

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$45,482.00	$11,566.05	
Publications	10,031.45	2,601.06	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	28,135.00	11,583.23	
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	175.00	295.46	
Monographic Series	570.00	423.64	
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	155.00	45.91	
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	720.00	113.64	
Subject Catalog	15,935.00	4,211.82	
New Serial Titles	2,720.00	2,156.35	
MARC tapes	10,080.00	788.18	
Total	114,003.45	33,785.34	(147,788.79)
Total net sales			7,514,831.84

CARDS DISTRIBUTED

	1975	1976
Cards sold	44,860,670	39,821,876
Other cards distributed		
Library of Congress catalogs	18,112,513	18,501,111
Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs	2,279,553	2,542,346
Depository libraries	15,835,545	11,567,955
Other accounts	1,347,059	1,015,607
Total	37,574,670	33,627,019
Total cards distributed	82,435,340	73,448,895

CARD SALES, 1967 TO 1976

Fiscal year	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1967	74,503,175	$4,934,906.25	$4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69

PRINTING AND REPRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS

	1975	1976
New titles printed		
Regular series	200,349	172,465
Cross-references	47,940	43,550
Film series	10,993	6,893
Map series (Non-GPO printing)	9,142	13,130
Sound recording series	2,870	3,640
Far Eastern languages series	22,747	30,219
Talking-book series	479	1,139
Manuscript series	2,785	3,310
Total	297,305	274,346
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	14,551	13,989
Titles reprinted by GPO offset	201,920	159,590
Titles reprinted by MARC offset (Non-GPO printing)	528,988	321,136
Titles reprinted by Copyflo (Non-GPO printing)	800,250	788,611

Appendix 5 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Photoduplication

	LC orders		All other orders [1]		Total	
	1975	1976	1975	1976	1975	1976
Photostat exposures	2,361	2,183	20,078	20,088	22,439	22,271
Electrostatic prints						
Catalog cards	170,268	54,910	5,475,106	5,887,634	5,645,374	5,942,544
Other material (Photoduplication Service)	4,494	5,575	550,808	625,561	555,302	631,136
Negative microfilm exposures						
Catalog cards	1,000,885	889,033	1,606,991	157,776	2,607,876	1,056,809
Other material	[2] 397,695	[2] 511,716	9,829,529	10,446,749	10,227,224	10,958,465
Positive microfilm (in feet)	6,014	21,774	6,790,431	5,141,527	6,796,445	5,163,301
Enlargement prints from microfilm	146		8,444	12,115	8,590	12,115
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	1,217	1,489	7,571	8,760	8,788	10,249
Photographic contact prints	2,113	2,573	21,712	49,384	23,825	51,957
Photographic projection prints	914	1,225	13,887	15,565	14,801	16,790
Photographic postcard prints			1,500	3,500	1,500	3,500
Slides and transparencies (including color)	100	185	3,125	3,694	3,225	3,879
Black line and blueprints (in square feet)	57	9	3,723	3,032	3,780	3,041
Diazo (microfiche)	10,358	44,074	1,656	2,767	12,014	46,841

[1] Library of Congress preservation orders are included in this category.

[2] Includes exposures made in New Delhi, India: 316,757 in 1975; 369,129 in 1976.

Appendix 6 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Reader Services[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries[3]
Reader Services Department		
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped[2]	3	203
General Reference and Bibliography Division	12	9,323
Loan Division		
Science and Technology Division	1	6,756
Serial Division	4	9,885
Stack and Reader Division		
Total	20	26,167
Research Department		
Geography and Map Division	8	6,303
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division	54	19,064
Manuscript Division		14
Music Division	11	2,296
Orientalia Division		2,033
Prints and Photographs Division	12	446
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Slavic and Central European Division	10	24,845
Total	95	55,001
Law Library	109	4,020
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department		
Grand total–1976	224	85,188
Comparative totals–1975	232	87,357
1974	223	105,613
1973	238	132,731
1972	179	133,440

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[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 291,433 inquiries for members and committees of Congress in fiscal 1976.

[2] See appendix 7 for additional DBPH statistics.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		512	7,677	2,048	10,237
		137,166	57,491	58,913	253,570
	277,134	5,886	62,159	92,271	160,316
43,714	*63*	16,681	14,190	7,027	37,898
314,834	*15,226*	45,550	1,549	17,309	64,408
1,125,635	*2,044*	72,462	12,506	21,310	106,278
1,484,183	227,134	278,257	155,572	198,878	632,707
51,825	*1,071*	7,077	4,210	5,048	16,335
4,412	*8,902*	6,706	3,692	19,177	29,575
69,724	*4,309*	13,587	4,469	11,965	30,021
51,331	*1,143*	22,861	8,001	36,821	67,683
68,025	*5,766*	24,222	1,309	25,567	51,098
95,588	*1,738*	34,690	4,580	18,444	57,714
28,604		5,814	1,127	9,460	16,401
22,584	*847*	15,767	1,874	20,661	38,302
392,093	*23,776*	130,724	29,262	147,143	307,129
376,990	*4,651*	108,920	2,386	48,411	159,717
8,561	1,331	3,436		1,951	5,387
		255	24,333	42,658	67,246
2,261,827	228,465	521,592	211,553	439,041	1,172,186
2,200,739	222,992	502,448	192,904	511,519	1,206,871
2,087,961	210,600	456,408	188,672	499,860	1,144,940
2,236,547	252,343	452,393	205,685	511,999	1,170,077
2,122,105	250,793	449,046	200,184	507,205	1,156,435

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[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

Appendix 7 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

NATIONAL PROGRAM

	1975	1976
Purchase of sound reproducers	43,000	80,900
Acquisitions		
Books		
Recorded titles, including music	900	950
(containers) [1]	744,000	829,223
Press-braille titles, including music	297	289
(volumes) [1]	42,240	46,910
Handcopied-braille titles	458	267
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	376	332
Cassette titles produced at DBPH	152	172
Commercial recordings (containers)	350	984
Thermoform braille volumes	1,921	3,603
Large print (music)		465
Magazines		
Recorded titles, including music	32	32
(containers) [1]	[2] 4,497,648	4,547,520
Press-braille titles, including music	34	34
(volumes) [1]	720,084	732,244
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	6	6
Cassette titles produced at DBPH	4	4
Music scores		
Press-braille titles	1,131	2,045
(volumes)	5,891	10,295
Handcopied-braille masters	[2] 3	53
Thermoform braille volumes	226	86
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	73	110
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	1,708	1,025
Certification of volunteers		
Literary braille transcribers	454	509
Braille proofreaders	5	11
Braille music transcribers	2	4
Tape narrators	35	55

NATIONAL PROGRAM–Continued

	1975	1976
Circulation		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Talking-book containers	10,473,300	11,187,000
Cassette containers	980,800	1,271,300
Braille volumes	529,000	533,500
Large-type volumes	237,800	307,700
DBPH direct service [3]		
Talking-book containers	16,300	11,100
Cassette containers	900	1,200
Braille volumes	19,800	4,300
DBPH music		
Talking-book containers	1,000	[4] 700
Cassette containers	[2] 2,200	2,800
Braille volumes	5,200	[4] 3,500
Large-type volumes	[5] 1,400	900
Interlibrary loan		
Multistate centers		
Talking-book containers	2,600	4,200
Cassette containers	1,900	1,900
Braille volumes	60	300
DBPH [6]		
Talking-book containers	18,100	21,500
Cassette containers	4,000	7,400
Braille volumes	12,300	8,000
Readers		
Regional and subregional libraries		
Talking-book	330,380	368,840
Cassette	96,120	128,920
Braille	18,580	20,710
Large-type	30,030	37,960
DBPH direct service [3]		
Talking-book	200	140
Cassette	70	110
Braille	840	260

NATIONAL PROGRAM–Continued

	1975	1976
DBPH music		
Talking-book	1,020	[4] 260
Cassette	380	410
Braille	510	640
Large-type	250	280

[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

[2] Adjusted figure.

[3] Reflects transfer of service, formerly provided directly by DBPH, to a new regional library in Puerto Rico, January 1975, and to two new braille lending libraries in Virginia and Arkansas, FY 1976.

[4] Figures for music magazine readers are now included in the statistics of the appropriate regional library.

[5] Includes multiple-copy distribution to institutions.

[6] Includes materials sent to establish new network libraries.

Appendix 8 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Preservation and Restoration

	1975	1976
IN ORIGINAL FORM		
Books		
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	251,803	255,307
Rare books and related materials bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	15,646	16,616
Total volumes	267,449	271,923
Nonbook materials		
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	6,576	5,463
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	30,513	29,613
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	8,641	16,532
Total nonbook items	45,730	51,608
IN OTHER FORMS		
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	3,871,000	4,238,145
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)		
Retrospective materials	895,487	1,252,101
Current materials	1,323,339	1,522,067
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	11,435	3,250
Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	5,641,720	5,843,557
Sound recordings		
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	2,618	2,197
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	[1] 514	900
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	162	1,217
Recordings cleaned and packed	28,145	21,779

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[1] Includes tape replacements received in exchange for duplicate publications.

Appendix 9 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Employment

	1975	1976		
	Total	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices	68	128	9	137
Administrative Department	822	680	173	853
Copyright Office	420	457		457
Law Library	89	88		88
Congressional Research Service	741	807	1	808
Processing Department				
General Services	1,105	1,063	63	1,126
Distribution of catalog cards	445	450		450
Special foreign currency program	6	7		7
Total, Processing Department [1]	1,556	1,520	63	1,583
Reference Department [2]				
General services	799			
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	154			
Total, Reference Department	953			
Reader Services Department				
General services		400	155	555
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		162		162
Total, Reader Services Department		562	155	717
Research Department		243	44	287
Total, all departments [1]	4,649	4,485	445	4,930

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[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

[2] The Reference Department was divided into the Reader Services and Research Departments in April 1976.

Legislation

Public Law 94-59, approved July 25, 1975, made appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1976.[1]

This act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	$57,285,000
Transition period	14,895,000
Copyright Office	6,753,500
Transition period	1,768,000
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	337,000
Transition period	114,000
Congressional Research Service	16,606,000
Transition period	4,433,000
Distribution of catalog cards	11,285,000
Transition period	2,971,500
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	15,872,000
Transition period	3,742,000
Revision of *Constitution Annotated*	34,000
Transition period	9,000
Books for the general collections	1,695,000
Transition period	456,000
Books for the Law Library	251,000
Transition period	75,000
Collection and distribution of library materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) for carrying out the provisions of section 104(b) (5) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P.L. 83-480), as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704):	
U.S. currency	295,600
Transition period	72,000
U.S.-owned foreign currency	1,718,500
Transition period	426,000
Furniture and furnishings	4,078,000
Transition period	145,300

This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol to expend for the Library of Congress buildings and grounds as follows:

Structural and mechanical care	1,821,000
Transition period	485,000

Public Law 94-157, approved December 18, 1975, made supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the transition period ending September 30, 1976. Included in this act were funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	$ 36,000
Preservation of motion pictures	312,800
Distribution of catalog cards	300,000

Public Law 94-201, approved January 2, 1976, established an American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress.

Public Law 94-219, approved February 27, 1976, amends the act of October 19, 1965, to provide additional authorization for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.

Public Law 94-226, approved March 9, 1976, made supplemental appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976. Funds were provided to the Architect of the Capitol as follows:

Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building	$33,000,000

Public Law 94-264, approved April 13, 1976, changed the name of the building formerly known as the Library of Congress Annex to the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building.

Public Law 94-273, approved April 21, 1976, provided permanent changes in laws necessary because of the October-September fiscal year. This act amended 2 U.S.C. 139, which provided that the "Librarian of Congress shall make to Congress at the beginning of each regular session, a report for the preceding fiscal year," by deleting "at the beginning of each regular session" and inserting "not later than April 1."

Public Law 94-289, approved May 22, 1976, provided for adjusting the amount of interest paid on funds deposited with the Treasury of the United States by the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board.

Public Law 94-290, approved May 22, 1976, provided for adjusting the amount of interest paid on funds deposited with the Treasury of the United States pursuant to the [illegible] of August 20, 1912 (bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard).

Public Law 94-303, approved June 1, 1976, made supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976. The act provided funds for the Library of Congress as follows:

Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	
American Folklife Center	$ 72,000
Copyright Office	130,000
Increased Pay Costs–Salaries and Expenses	
Library of Congress	1,522,000
Transition period	629,000
Copyright Office	224,000
Transition period	86,000
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	
Transition period	4,000
Congressional Research Service	559,000
Transition period	220,000
Distribution of Catalog Cards	244,000
Transition period	98,000
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	33,000
Transition period	25,000

This act also provided funds for the Architect of the Capitol under the appropriation for Library buildings and grounds:

Structural and mechanical care 69,000

Public Law 94-314, approved June 21, 1976, extended the authorization of appropriations for the National Commission on Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works to be coextensive with the life of the commission.

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[1] *Public Law 93-344*, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, changed the fiscal year from July 1-June 30 to October 1-September 30. The transition figures reflect funds for the three-month changeover period, July 1-September 30, 1976.

Appendix 11 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from previous year	Appropriations or receipts 1976
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress		$59,119,800.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office		6,977,500.00
Salaries and expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works		337,000.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of *Constitution Annotated*	$19,456.20	34,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service		17,165,000.00
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards		11,829,000.00
Books for the general collections	89,321.84	1,695,000.00
Books for the Law Library	14,555.76	251,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped		15,905,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	1,206,523.57	2,014,100.00
Furniture and furnishings	8,704,644.73	4,078,000.00
Total annual appropriations	10,034,502.10	119,405,400.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	472,228.23	335,517.60
1976		3,704,568.40
1975-76	115,779.04	
1976-77		242,200.00
Total transfers from other government agencies	588,007.27	4,282,286.00
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [1]	2,701,360.97	4,815,152.81
Total, all funds	13,323,870.34	128,502,838.81

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[1] The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury

Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	$20,000
Public debt securities	1,413,773
Permanent loan	3,863,728
Total	5,297,501

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation 1976	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
$59,119,800.00	$57,764,857.36	$1,354,942.64
6,977,500.00	6,890,216.21	87,283.79
337,000.00	217,988.79	119,011.21
53,456.20	16,502.63	36,953.57
17,165,000.00	16,882,458.00	282,542.00
11,829,000.00	11,796,440.23	32,559.77
1,784,321.84	1,724,783.10	59,538.74
265,555.76	252,517.95	13,037.81
15,905,000.00	15,455,612.15	449,387.85
3,220,623.57	2,522,173.63	698,449.94
12,782,644.73	1,001,048.46	11,781,596.27
129,439,902.10	114,524,598.51	14,915,303.59
807,745.83	315,915.90	491,829.93
3,704,568.40	3,602,018.90	102,549.50
115,779.04	115,695.93	83.11
242,200.00	114,148.18	128,051.82
4,870,293.27	4,147,778.91	722,514.36
7,516,513.78	5,140,227.54	2,376,286.24
141,826,709.15	123,812,604.96	18,014,104.19

Outside the U.S. Treasury (market value June 30, 1976)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,166,000
McKim Fund	944,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	57,000
Total	2,167,000
Total investments	7,464,501

GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [1]	Purchase of prints
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs

TRUST FUNDS

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
$20,000.00	$651.97	$882.88	$1,534.85	$1,426.83	$108.02
6,684.74	926.83	593.06	1,519.89	(707.84)	2,227.73
83,083.31	5,790.74	7,004.76	12,795.50	178.19	12,617.31
14,843.15	1,090.24	1,186.01	2,276.25	241.34	2,034.91
93,307.98	11,130.49	7,888.56	19,019.05	6,310.61	12,708.44
804,444.26	58,701.33	35,492.79	94,194.12	55,472.27	38,721.85
6,000.00	1,471.59	518.01	1,989.60	971.00	1,018.60
6,585.03	783.05	555.69	1,338.74		1,338.74
25,000.00		188.91	188.91		188.91
1,000.00	222.80	72.93	295.73		295.73
11,359.09	1,818.49	497.06	2,315.55	214.18	2,101.37
90,654.22	50,972.07	10,126.68	61,098.75		61,098.75
5,227.31	1,545.72	417.63	1,963.35		1,963.35
112,305.74	4,079.33	9,024.37	13,103.70	4,118.29	8,985.41
49,746.52	1,694.53	4,015.55	5,710.08	903.00	4,807.08
98,525.40	2,015.08	7,892.68	9,907.76	5,803.92	4,103.84
2,660.00		156.87	156.87		156.87

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
$208,099.41	$669.54	$9,181.74	$9,851.28	$7,957.05	$1,894.23
10,691.59	2,113.06	972.13	3,085.19		3,085.19
20,548.18	4,774.01	1,839.17	6,613.18	3,570.27	3,042.91
36,015.00	2,881.20	3,015.94	5,897.14	2,629.77	3,267.37
303,250.46	.96	24,230.14	24,231.10	22,284.37	1,946.73
290,500.00	7,181.79	12,816.65	19,998.44	15,205.59	4,792.85
62,703.75	25,932.11	6,189.64	32,121.75	4,262.56	27,859.19
92,228.85	3,544.55	7,446.26	10,990.81	5,461.30	5,529.51
12,088.13	3,624.26	1,124.53	4,748.79		4,748.79
27,548.58	2,334.30	1,254.44	3,588.74	2,290.79	1,297.95
957,977.79	26,630.78	42,266.26	68,897.04	42,494.64	26,402.40
1,538,609.44	24,008.22	67,885.07	91,893.29	73,926.17	17,967.12
192,671.36	24,958.54	16,086.40	41,044.94	4,822.87	36,222.07
81,856.92	7,864.46	7,130.24	14,994.70		14,994.70
31,285.29	2,689.76	2,558.63	5,248.39	2,618.10	2,630.29
5,277,501.50	281,449.83	289,628.80	571,078.63	261,028.44	310,050.19

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M. [2]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [3]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Establishment and maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Academy of American Poets	Toward expenses of Bicentennial exchange program between American and British poets
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
	For use by the director of the Processing Department
	Toward expenses of the catalog code revision project
	For use by the MARC Development Office
Cafritz (The Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and related publications on the American Revolution
	Toward preparation of a directory of picture sources in the Washington, D.C., area
Conference Group on German Politics	Toward support for publication of *The Federal Republic of Germany: A Selected Bibliography of English-Language Publications*
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Support of the COMARC project

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
	$29,236.35	$31,441.06	$60,677.41	$27,014.67	$33,662.74
	47,807.85		47,807.85	46,487.69	1,320.16
		7,500.00	7,500.00		7,500.00
	77,044.20	38,941.06	115,985.26	73,502.36	42,482.90
		3,900.00	3,900.00	3,900.00	
	515.15		515.15		515.15
	38.04	6,760.00	6,798.04	6,794.46	3.58
	1,745.80		1,745.80	(104.08)	1,849.88
	79,026.22	180,000.00	259,026.22	258,315.60	710.62
	6,800.00		6,800.00	3,768.45	3,031.55
	7,603.44	965,000.00	972,603.44	951,414.61	21,188.83
	300.00		300.00	194.42	105.58
		27,620.00	27,620.00	19,840.09	7,779.91
		500.00	500.00	150.50	349.50
	17,772.10		17,772.10	15,772.90	1,999.20
	5,089.90		5,089.90	5,089.90	
		3,000.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
	4,767.58	58,473.32	63,240.90	60,476.11	2,764.79

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.–Continued	Toward expenses of a feasibility study on the international exchange of bibliographic data
	Support of the CONSER project
	Preparation costs in connection with the *Register of Additional Locations* project
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of the *National Union Catalog*, 1968-72
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
	Toward expenses of the Executive Workshop in Library Management and Information Services
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Fellows of the Library of Congress, various donors	Purchase of rare materials in American history
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
	Support of authentication of the earliest printed version of the Declaration of Independence
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1975 Fiscal year 1976
	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Indonesia Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
		$11,000.00	$11,000.00	$11,000.00	
		16,350.00	16,350.00	11,669.64	$4,680.36
		10,200.00	10,200.00	10,199.47	.53
	$7,709.40	69,871.72	77,581.12	51,192.69	26,388.43
	311,207.72		311,207.72	38,499.00	272,708.72
		30,000.00	30,000.00		30,000.00
	2,290.21	10,297.60	12,587.81	153.49	12,434.32
	324.87	1,762.75	2,087.62	1,980.63	106.99
	76.93	10,000.00	10,076.93	9,778.03	298.90
	44,912.01	15,193.44	60,105.45	24,000.00	36,105.45
	86.96		86.96	(20.59)	107.55
	4,375.76	77,624.00	81,999.76	79,749.66	2,250.10
	4,762.91		4,762.91	4,762.91	
	1,728.37		1,728.37	1,727.77	.60
	31,250.00		31,250.00	31,250.00	
		33,000.00	33,000.00		33,000.00
	14,327.55		14,327.55	7,752.35	6,575.20
				(1,290.78)	1,290.78
	22,531.70		22,531.70	5,241.22	17,290.48
	15,430.86	15,000.00	30,430.86	9,521.28	20,909.58

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Foreign program, various contributors–Continued	Support of the program for purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Futherance of music
George Washington University, The	Furtherance of the Library of Congress–George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Fund	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Hall (G. K.) & Co.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature*
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Koussevitzky Music Foundation, Inc.	For the musical composition of *Cross Sections and Color Fields* by Earle Brown
Library materials, various donors	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
	$20,559.02	$127,900.00	$148,459.02	$139,299.73	$9,159.29
	12,172.36	10,775.00	22,947.36	15,224.02	7,723.34
	24,005.52	96,251.26	120,256.78	90,548.74	29,708.04
				(51.00)	51.00
	900.00	2,961.00	3,861.00	2,651.23	1,209.77
	27,086.75		27,086.75		27,086.75
		394.00	394.00		394.00
	1,879.83		1,879.83	1,105.14	774.69
	66.52		66.52	(95.20)	161.72
	3,520.69	13,250.00	16,770.69	11,278.19	5,492.50
	16,289.80		16,289.80	4,834.57	11,455.23
	355.77		355.77		355.77
		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	
		371.00	371.00		371.00
	234.84		234.84		234.84
1	429.28		429.28		429.28
	2,078.92	[4] 3,843.73	5,922.65	5,830.00	92.65
	43.29		43.29		43.29

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Moore, Ann Leslie	To facilitate the use of the Merrill Moore papers
Moral Re-Armament, Inc.	Toward expenses in connection with the gift of their papers
National Carl Schurz Association, Inc.	Production costs of a bibliography of West German English-language titles in the social sciences
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress
	Publication of a catalog of the Naval Historical Foundation manuscript collection
Newberry Library, The	Purchase of maps
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Publication of the juvenilia catalog
	Preparation costs of the quinquennial edition of the *Library of Congress Catalog, Books: Subjects, 1970-1974*
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Singer, Stephanie A.	Futherance of the Library's poetry and literature program (in memory of Lois Moriarty)
Smith College	Support of a microfilming project for the Margaret Sanger papers

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
	$4,447.05		$4,447.05		$4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884 46
	2.39	$15,800.00	15,802.39	$15,800.00	2.39
	277.52		277.52	277.52	
		2,000.00	2,000.00		2,000.00
	2,760.57		2,760.57		2,760.57
	167.42		167.42	17.56	149.86
	734.20		734.20	123.22	610.98
	8.58		8.58	8.58	
	148.19		148.19	131.58	16.61
	694.74	472.50	1,167.24	243.66	923.58
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85
	17,810.61		17,810.61	5,312.98	12,497.63
	2,772.85		2,772.85	300.00	2,472.85
	2,096.01		2,096.01	1,414.25	681.76
		76,000.00	76,000.00		76,000.00
	716.25		716.25		716.25
		10.00	10.00		10.00
	23,170.60		23,170.60	15,515.92	7,654.68

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, various donors	Support of advisory groups of this organization
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum	For use by the Geography and Map Division
Wickes (Frances G.) Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of manuscript material for the Sigmund Freud Collection
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Alverthorpe Fund	
Cafritz Publication Fund	Publications and related activities in connection with the Bicentennial of the American Revolution
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	
Photoduplication Service	
Recording Laboratory, Music Division	
Sale of *The Stradivari Memorial*	
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
	$4,156.91		$4,156.91		$4,156.91
	9,583.69	$7,248.65	16,832.34	$1,957.43	14,874.91
		65,000.00	65,000.00	25,139.50	39,860.50
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	5,652.67		5,652.67		5,652.67
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	778,166.63	1,969,329.97	2,747,496.60	1,961,147.35	786,349.25
	25,417.86	21,820.80	47,238.66	8,529.09	38,709.57
	17,962.13	7,293.68	25,255.81	6,875.94	18,379.87
	12,333.17	11,257.07	23,590.24	9,803.67	13,786.57
	10,479.08		10,479.08		10,479.08
	10,150.00		10,150.00	2,000.00	8,150.00
	1,135.32	638.50	1,773.82	103.90	1,669.92
	4,376.12	1,011.00	5,387.12		5,387.12
	5,000.00	501.00	5,501.00		5,501.00
		247.50	247.50		247.50
	1,391,359.77	2,287,005.79	3,678,365.56	2,626,987.99	1,051,377.57
	62,789.72	156,078.48	218,868.20	161,026.14	57,842.06
	665.16		665.16		665.16
	3,480.25	349.50	3,829.75		3 829.75

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees–Continued	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

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[1] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,166,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from previous year	Income or receipts 1976	Total available for obligation	Obligated 1976	Unobligated balance forwarded to transitional quarter
	$4,914.28	$6,063.02	$10,977.30	$4,411.94	$6,565.36
	13,985.48	24,103.76	38,089.24	23,383.89	14,705.35
	1,564,048.34	2,516,370.10	4,080,418.44	2,843,122.56	1,237,295.88
	2,701,360.97	4,815,152.81	7,516,513.78	5,140,227.54	2,376,286.24

[3] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $944,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $181,000.

[4] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $57,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal:	
Balance July 1, 1975	$3,838,453.03
Plus additions	
November 3, 1975	150.00
December 18, 1975	125.00
May 26, 1976	25,000.00
8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99, purchased on January 7, 1975 (face value $1,340,000)	
Permanent loan balance June 30, 1976	3,863,728.03
Income invested on July 2, 1975, in 6.25% market bills due January 31, 1976 (face value $140,000)	134,798.61
Income invested on February 2, 1976, in 4.86% market bills due June 29, 1976 (face value $160,000)	156,803.20
Income on Treasury investments	

AND RELATED INCOME

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 8½% market bonds due May 15, 1994-99 (net)	Interest on 6.25% market bills due January 31, 1976	Interest on 4.86% market bills due June 29, 1976	Total income fiscal 1976
	$111,678.06			
$169,552.55				
		$5,201.39		
			$3,196.80	
169,552.55	111,678.06	5,201.39	3,196.80	$289,628.80

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

THE FLOWERING OF LYON. Twenty watercolor patterns for eighteenth-century brocaded silks, with accompanying prints, documents, and maps illustrating the economic and social importance of the silk industry to Lyon and to France. The elaborate floral patterns for dress and furnishing silks were so highly prized that the artists' drawings were copyrighted. July 9 to October 27, 1975.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Over 150 photographs of women taken by thirty women photographers between 1890 and the present, including early romantic portraits, social commentaries, and fashion and society work. October 1 to December 31, 1975.

AMERICAN RAILROAD STATIONS. Prints and photographs from the Historic American Buildings Survey, showing the American railroad station as representative of a cross-section of American architecture. The items span the period from the 1830s, when the first station was built in Baltimore in the shape of a tollhouse, to the 1920s, when New York City's Pennsylvania Station was completed. December 1, 1975, to January 31, 1976.

TRIBUTE TO ROLF NESCH. A retrospective selection of seventy-five graphics tracing the development of the German-born Norwegian printmaker from his traditional etchings of the 1920s through contemporary metal prints. Shown in cooperation with the Embassy of Norway and the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service. January 10 to February 8, 1976.

ASPECTS OF BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY AND CULTURE. More than sixty prints, photographs, books, and manuscripts displayed in observance of Afro-American (Black) History Month. Items traced the contributions of blacks in public service, entertainment, science and invention, literature, and education from the period of Reconstruction to the civil rights movement. February 2 to June 30, 1976.

HAUSLAB-LIECHTENSTEIN MAP COLLECTION. Samplings from a map collection assembled by Franz Ritter von Hauslab, an Austro-Hungarian military geographer, later sold to the prince of Liechtenstein and recently given to the Library of Congress by the Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratory Library. February 2 to June 30, 1976.

NEW DIMENSIONS IN PRINTMAKING. More than a hundred prints by twenty-five internationally renowned artists, demonstrating innovative intaglio techniques with artistic manipulation of metal and plastic plates. February 14 to April 12, 1976.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 33D ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Prizewinning photographs of the events and personalities of 1975. Opened April 18, 1976.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

TREASURES OF EARLY PRINTING.

THE GUTENBERG BIBLE AND THE GIANT BIBLE OF MAINZ.

MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER MATERIALS associated with George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson.

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 32D ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed September 5, 1975.

TO SET A COUNTRY FREE: THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Continuing through October 31, 1976.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

IN CELEBRATION: THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, 1800-1975. Closed August 31, 1975.

ERIE CANAL SESQUICENTENNIAL. Pictorial materials illustrating the digging of the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson River and the opening celebration in 1825. September 2, 1975, to January 31, 1976.

DECISIVE STEPS ON THE ROAD TO EQUALITY. Printed and pictorial items relating to the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution. February 2 to June 30, 1976.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

FIFTH ANNUAL EMPLOYEE ART SHOW. Cosponsored by the Library's Professional Association and Welfare and Recreation Association. September 8 to September 20, 1975.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Gettysburg Address and Second Inaugural Address, together with Lincoln memorabilia never before exhibited, including items from the LC collections and an 1860 miniature portrait of Lincoln from the National Portrait Gallery. Opened February 12, 1976.

THOMAS JEFFERSON EXHIBIT. The bill changing the name of the Annex to the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson Building, a watercolor of the building, an early aerial photograph of the site, and other items. Opened April 23, 1976.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

Geography and Map Division

MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1775. Closed September 30, 1975.

JEFFERYS' AMERICAN ATLAS, 1775. Closed September 30, 1975.

AMERICAN INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS ERA IN MAPS. Commemorating the 150th anniversary of the completion of the Erie Canal, this exhibit featured maps of the canal and of turnpike and railroad projects from the first half of the nineteenth century. October 1 to December 31, 1975.

ROBERT MILLS' ATLAS OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1825. An original copy and a recent facsimile of the first atlas of an American state. October 1 to December 31, 1975.

JOHN SPEED'S *THEATRE OF THE EMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAINE*. The 1627 and expanded 1676 editions of one of the great English-language atlases. January 12 to March 31, 1976.

AMERICAN EXPOSITIONS AND WORLD FAIRS. To mark the 100th anniversary of the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition, forty maps depicting the event and other famous American expositions and world fairs were displayed. January 12 to March 31, 1976.

MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1776. Printed and manuscript maps illustrating the principal military actions in North America in 1776, including the British evacuation of Boston, the New York campaign, and the attack on Trenton. Opened April 1, 1976.

PHILLIPS' *MAPS OF AMERICA*, 1901. A showcase exhibit marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of the publication of the Library's first map bibliography. Opened April 1, 1976.

Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

THE INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ON LATIN AMERICA. Closed January 30, 1976.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE SPANISH BORDERLANDS. Books and maps describing the Spanish borderlands from the Floridas to California and noting the contributions of the area's inhabitants, including Louisiana territorial governor Bernardo Galvez, in the revolutionary war. Opened February 2, 1976.

Law Library

THE LAW AND CULTURAL TREASURES IN LATIN AMERICA. Extended to July 31, 1975.

THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN: INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW. Materials on the status of women under international, comparative, and foreign law from ancient times to the present. August 1 to November 30, 1975.

1975 CONSTITUTION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA. Official Chinese and English texts of the 1975 constitution, along with the 1970 draft constitution, the 1954 constitution, the 1949 Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and related materials. December 1, 1975, to February 28, 1976.

MILESTONES IN THE EVOLUTION OF LAW IN THE MIDDLE EAST. A selection of books showing the development of law in the Middle East from ancient times to the present. March 1 to May 31, 1976.

AMERICANA: TRIALS, 1704-1800. Books and pamphlets highlighting famous trials held during the colonial period and the early days of the new republic. Opened June 1, 1976.

Manuscript Division

THE NAACP, FIGHTING FOR RIGHTS UNDER THE LAW. Materials documenting the history and development of the association from the time of its founding in 1909. June 30 to July 4, 1975.

WOMEN IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Original manuscripts portraying the thoughts and experiences recorded by American women over the past 300 years. July 7 to September 30, 1975.

WITHOUT A RESPECTABLE NAVY–ALAS AMERICA. Manuscripts relating to famous American ships and naval actions, written by John Paul Jones, David G. Farragut, George Dewey, and others. October 1 to December 31, 1975.

CENTENNIAL OF THE TELEPHONE. Manuscripts and sketches from the recently acquired Alexander Graham Bell Family Papers. January 1 to March 30, 1976.

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITTALL LITERARY PROGRAMS. Selected manuscripts given to the Library by Mrs. Whittall, together with literary program memorabilia. April 1 to June 30, 1976.

Music Division

100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FRITZ KREISLER, 1875-1962. Closed October 29, 1975.

MUSICAL WORKS OF FRANZ JOSEPH HAYDN. Autograph manuscript scores, early printed editions, and other memorabilia of the eighteenth-century composer. September 25 to October 13, 1975.

MODERN MUSIC MATERIALS. Issues of *Modern Music* (1924-46), a journal which championed the cause of new music, together with related photographs and drawings. October 30, 1975, to January 31, 1976.

CURRENT ACQUISITIONS OF THE MUSIC DIVISION. Recently received holograph manuscripts of major composers. Opened March 1, 1976.

Prints and Photographs Division

WALKER EVANS: 1903-1975. Closed August 31, 1975.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

FREDERIC W. GOUDY: 1865-1947. Closed August 31, 1975.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN: 1875-1975. Original manuscripts and first editions of Andersen's stories, a transcript of his autobiography, photographs, and other materials illustrating his life and work. September 11 to December 31, 1975.

FACSIMILES PREPARED BY THE TRIANON PRESS. Facsimile editions of books by William Blake and other artists, as well as special copies and proofs showing stages in the preparation of facsimile plates. January 5 to April 30, 1976.

MARKING TIME. A selection of books from the fifteenth through the twentieth centuries illustrating the four seasons, the months of the year, and the twelve zodiac signs. Opened May 1, 1976.

Science and Technology Division

GARDENING AND GATHERING. Closed September 30, 1975.

SCIENCE IN COLONIAL AMERICA. Pictorial and narrative materials on the natural sciences, instrument making, industry, manufacture, transportation, and the domestic arts, with special attention to the contributions of Thomas Jefferson. February 2 to April 30, 1976.

Serial Division

WALLPAPER NEWS OF THE SIXTIES. A selection of newspapers printed on wallpaper during the Civil War. July 1 to August 31, 1975.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, 1800-1869. Early copies of one of the nation's most influential newspapers, including the first issue. September 2 to October 31, 1975.

DEBATES IN THE SENATE OF LILLIPUT. Copies of *The Gentleman's Magazine* which published Samuel Johnson's fanciful accounts of parliamentary debates in 1741-44. November 1 to December 31, 1975.

CURRENT PERIODICALS COMMUNICATING THE SPIRIT OF '76. Magazine covers, special issues, and articles commemorating the Bicentennial. January 1 to February 29, 1976.

THE *ULSTER COUNTY GAZETTE* AND ITS ILLEGITIMATE OFFSPRING. The original January 4, 1800, issue reporting the death of George Washington, a selection of reprints, and means for distinguishing the reprints from the original. March 1 to May 30, 1976.

TORY ATTITUDES TOWARD THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Periodical and newspaper articles giving a glimpse of conservative British thought about the revolutionary acts and statements of the Americans. Opened June 1, 1976.

Slavic and Central European Division

HUNGARIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, BUDAPEST, 1825-1975. Rare editions of *Hungarica,* manuscripts, and other works related to the history of scholarly activities in Hungary. October 1, 1975, to January 31, 1976.

TERCENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF PRINCE FRANCIS RÁKÓCZI II. Books and illustrative materials documenting Rákóczi's leadership of the Hungarian struggle for liberty and independence, 1703-11. April 1 to May 31, 1976.

CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN THE UNITED STATES. Items from the rare book, manuscript, music, map, and prints and photographs collections illustrating the history and the cultural and economic contributions of Czech and Slovak immigrants. Opened June 1, 1976.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

An exhibit was presented by the Library of Congress in connection with the following professional meeting:

Society of American Archivists, Philadelphia, September 30-October 3, 1975.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress:

AN AMERICAN ALBUM. Shown in Middletown, Conn., Clearwater, Fla., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Sioux Falls, S.D., Wichita Falls, Tex., Manitowoc, Wisc., and Winnipeg, Canada.

AN AMERICAN SAMPLER. Shown in Montgomery, Ala., Hayward, Calif., Evansville, Ind., Holyoke, Mass., Charlotte, N.C., Ardmore, Okla., and Neenah, Wisc.

COLOR AND THE GRAPHIC ARTS. Shown in Athens, Ga., Moscow, Idaho, Oklahoma City, Okla., Charleston, S.C., Austin, Tex., and Kingsport, Tenn.

23D NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Dearborn, Mich., and Omaha, Neb.

24TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Greely, Colo., Athens, Ga., Gainesville, Fla., and Ardmore, Oklahoma City, and Tulsa, Okla.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Northampton, Mass., Greenville, N.C., and Pasadena, Tex.

Prepared by others, incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress:

THE AGE OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON. Circulated by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and shown in New York, N.Y., London, England, Paris, France, and Warsaw, Poland.

AMERICAN FREEDOM TRAIN. Being shown in seventy-six cities during 1975 and 1976.

AMERICAN MASTER DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLORS. Circulated by the American Federation of Arts and shown in New York, N.Y.

THE AMERICAN PERSONALITY. Circulated by the University of California at Los Angeles and shown in Los Angeles, Calif., and Fort Worth, Tex.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY IN POLITICAL CARTOONS. Circulated by the University of California at Berkeley and shown in Berkeley, Calif., Chicago, Ill., and Austin, Tex.

AMERICAN PRINTS FROM WOOD. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Museum of History and Technology and shown in Washington, D.C., Augusta, Maine, Kirksville, Mo., and Lincroft, N.J.

ART NOUVEAU. Circulated by Rice University and shown in Houston, Tex.

ERA OF EXPLORATION. Circulated by the Albright-Knox Art Gallery and shown in Oakland, Calif., Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Mo., New York, N.Y., and Dallas, Tex.

THE EUROPEAN VISION OF AMERICA. Circulated by the Cleveland Museum of Art and shown in Washington, D.C., Cleveland, Ohio, and Paris, France.

THE IMAGE OF AMERICA IN CARICATURE AND CARTOON. Circulated by the Amon Carter Museum and shown in Fort Worth, Tex., and Ottawa, Ontario.

IMAGES OF AN ERA: THE AMERICAN POSTER, 1945-1975. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution National Collection of Fine Arts and shown in Washington, D.C., Chicago, Ill., New York, N.Y., and Houston, Tex.

JUST BEFORE THE WAR. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Traveling Exhibition Service and shown in El Dorado, Ark., Carbondale, Ill., and Dallas, Tex.

REMEMBER THE LADIES. Circulated by the Pilgrim Society and shown in Plymouth, Mass.

WOMEN IN PHOTOGRAPHY. Circulated by the San Francisco Museum of Art and shown in San Francisco, Calif., Wellesley, Mass., Santa Fe, N. Mex., and Milwaukee, Wisc.

Appendix 13 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Concerts, Lectures, and Other Programs

CONCERTS

Sponsored by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation

1975

OCTOBER 30-NOVEMBER 1. The Anniversary Festival of Chamber Music. Four programs of music for chamber ensemble, The Contemporary Chamber Ensemble; Paul Zukofsky, violin, and Easley Blackwood, piano (with the assistance of the McKim Fund); the Juilliard String Quartet and the National Symphony String Quartet; and the New York Chamber Soloists.

NOVEMBER 2. The New York Chamber Soloists.

NOVEMBER 14. The Suk Trio.

DECEMBER 12. The American Brass Quintet.

1976

JANUARY 9. The Beaux Arts Trio of New York.

JANUARY 30. Phyllis Curtin, soprano; Doriot Anthony Dwyer, flute, and Ryan Edwards, piano.

FEBRUARY 6. The Western Wind.

MAY 21. Quartet of the National University of La Plata, Argentina.

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Foundation

1975

OCTOBER 9, 10. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 16, 17. The Juilliard String Quartet.

OCTOBER 23, 24. The Juilliard String Quartet and Aaron Copland, piano.

NOVEMBER 6, 7. The Juilliard String Quartet.

NOVEMBER 21. John Solum, flute, and Ann Schein, piano.

NOVEMBER 28. The Cleveland Quartet.

DECEMBER 5. The Hillyer-Lucarelli-Hrynkiv Trio.

DECEMBER 18, 19. The Juilliard String Quartet and John Graham, viola.

1976

JANUARY 16. Sofia Soloists.

FEBRUARY 13. The Tokyo String Quartet.

MARCH 5. Baroque Music Masters.

MARCH 25, 26. The Juilliard String Quartet and Lee Luvisi, piano.

APRIL 1, 2. The Juilliard String Quartet.

APRIL 8, 9. The Juilliard String Quartet and Lilian Kallir, piano.

APRIL 15, 16. The Juilliard String Quartet and Paula Robison, flute.

APRIL 22, 23. The Juilliard String Quartet.

Sponsored by the McKim Fund in the Library of Congress

1976

JANUARY 23. Pina Carmirelli, violin, and Dina Koston, piano.

FEBRUARY 20. Sergiu Luca, violin, and Emanuel Ax, piano.

FEBRUARY 27. Paul Zukofsky, violin, and Gilbert Kalish, piano.

MARCH 12. Rafael Druian, violin, and Ilse von Alpenheim, piano.

MARCH 19. Masuko Ushioda, violin, Laurence Lesser, violoncello, and Ruth Laredo, piano.

POETRY READINGS, LECTURES, AND DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

Sponsored by the Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund

1975

OCTOBER 20-21. Conference on the Publication of Poetry and Fiction. Evening readings by AI, Clayton Eshleman, Don L. Lee (Haki R. Madhubuti), Maura Stanton, and Donald Barthelme

NOVEMBER 10. Richard Hugo and Diane Wakoski, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

NOVEMBER 17. Virginia Hamilton, lecture in observance of National Children's Book Week.

NOVEMBER 24. John Ashbery and Charles Simic, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

1976

FEBRUARY 23. Gwendolyn Brooks, Michael S. Harper, and Robert Hayden, two programs of readings in Afro-American poetry.

MARCH 1. Pryderi and His Pigs, a program of Welsh verse and music.

MARCH 15. Denise Levertov and James Tate, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

MARCH 22. Robert Bly and Samuel Hazo, poetry reading and discussion; Stanley Kunitz, moderator.

MARCH 29. Archibald MacLeish, poetry reading.

APRIL 26. Robert Duncan and Jerome Rothenberg, poetry reading.

MAY 3. Gertrude Clarke Whittall Silver Anniversary; lecture by Roy P. Basler, readings by Burgess Meredith.

Sponsored by the Library of Congress

1975

OCTOBER 6. Stanley Kunitz, 1974-76 Consultant in Poetry in English, poetry reading.

1976

MAY 10. Stanley Kunitz, "A Poet's America," readings.

Sponsored by the Louis Charles Elson Memorial Fund

1976

APRIL 19. "The Mind of Schoenberg," Humphrey Searle, lecture.

Appendix 14 July 1, 1975 to June 30, 1976

Library of Congress Publications[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BANGLADESH. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues, including annual list of serials and author and subject indexes.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, Av. Presidente Wilson 147, 2000 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 6 issues, plus annual list of serials.

EASTERN AFRICA. P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya. 6 issues, including annual list of serials, author/title indexes, and publishers' directory.

INDIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 13 issues, plus annual cumulative list of serials.

MIDDLE EAST. American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. 8 issues, including annual serial supplement.

NEPAL. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 2 issues, including cumulative author and subject indexes.

PAKISTAN. American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan. 10 issues.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356. 13 issues, including annual author index.

SRI LANKA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 1 issue, including cumulative list of serials and annual author and subject indexes.

THE AFRICAN SECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1975. 5 p. Paper. Free from the General Reference and Bibliography Division.

AFTER 100 (!) YEARS: THE EDITORIAL SIDE OF SONNECK. A lecture by H. Wiley Hitchcock, with a bibliography by Irving Lowens. 1975. 39 p. Paper. Free from the Music Division.

AMERICAN PRINTMAKING BEFORE 1876: FACT, FICTION, AND FANTASY. 1975. 79 p. Paper. $2.15.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. 1975. 455 p. Cloth. $14.35.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975. 1976. 189 p. Cloth. $5.50. Free to libraries from the Central Services Division.

ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY. Vol. 7. 1975. 456 p. Cloth. $9.15.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues in braille and 6 in print.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. 12 issues.

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[1] This is a list of titles issued during the fiscal year. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print March 1976.* Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. CDS orders should be addressed to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541, and DBPH orders to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

CATALOG OF COPYRIGHT ENTRIES. THIRD SERIES. Paper. Complete yearly catalog, $75 domestic, $93.75 foreign.

Part 1. BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, INCLUDING SERIALS AND CONTRIBUTIONS TO PERIODICALS. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Title Index. $10 a year. Vol. 27.

Part 2. PERIODICALS. Vol. 27.

Parts 3-4. DRAMAS AND WORKS PREPARED FOR ORAL DELIVERY. $6 a year. Vol. 28, no. 2, and vol. 29, no. 1.

Part 5. MUSIC. Section 1, Current and Renewal Registrations. Section 2, Name Index. $20 a year. Vol. 28, no. 1.

Part 6. MAPS AND ATLASES. $6 a year. Vol. 28, no. 2, and vol. 29, no. 1.

Parts 7-11A. WORKS OF ART, REPRODUCTIONS OF WORKS OF ART, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DRAWINGS, PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKS, PRINTS, AND PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS. $6 a year. Vol. 28.

Part 11B. COMMERCIAL PRINTS AND LABELS. Vol. 28.

Parts 12-13. MOTION PICTURES AND FILMSTRIPS. $6 a year. Vol. 28 and vol. 29, no. 1.

Part 14. SOUND RECORDINGS. $5 a year. Vol. 27 and vol. 28.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service. Nos. 114-17.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS 1975: A LIST OF BOOKS FOR PRESCHOOL THROUGH JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AGE. 1976. 16 p. Paper. 35 cents.

CHILDREN'S READING IN AMERICA, 1776. 1976. 12 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $350 a year. 12 monthly issues and annual cumulation.

CLASSIFICATION [schedules].

Class C. AUXILIARY SCIENCES OF HISTORY. 3d ed. 126 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $6.75.

Class G. GEOGRAPHY, MAPS, ANTHROPOLOGY, RECREATION. 4th ed. 435 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $15.

A DECENT RESPECT TO THE OPINIONS OF MANKIND: CONGRESSIONAL STATE PAPERS, 1774-1776. 1975. 154 p. Cloth. $5.85.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $110 a session, $137.50 foreign.

94th Congress, 1st session. 2 cumulative issues, 3 supplements, and final issue.

94th Congress, 2d session. First issue, 1 cumulative issue, and 4 supplements.

FILMS: A MARC FORMAT. Addendum 5. 1975. 42 p. Paper. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

FILMS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR PROJECTION. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $40 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog.* 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

FOLK MUSIC IN AMERICA. Each volume is 2 sides, with accompanying pamphlet. Recorded Sound Section, Music Division, $6.50 per volume.

Vol. 1. RELIGIOUS MUSIC: CONGREGATIONAL & CEREMONIAL. LBC 1.

Vol. 2. SONGS OF LOVE, COURTSHIP, & MARRIAGE. LBC 2.

Vol. 3. DANCE MUSIC: BREAKDOWNS & WALTZES. LBC 3.

Vol. 4. DANCE MUSIC: REELS, POLKAS, & MORE. LBC 4.

Vol. 5. DANCE MUSIC: RAGTIME, JAZZ, & MORE. LBC 5.

FOR YOUNGER READERS: BRAILLE AND TALKING BOOKS, 1974-1975. 1976. 134 p. Paper.

Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPER AND GAZETTE REPORT. Free to libraries and institutions from the Central Services Division. 3 issues.

FREEDOM '76. A selected list of books commemorating the Bicentennial. 1976. 40 p. Paper. Print with recorded flexible disc. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS: A GUIDE TO BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS. 4th ed. 1975. 441 p. Cloth. $6.70.

ISSN. A BRIEF GUIDE; ISSN, PUBLISHER'S GUIDE; ISSN, PROCEDURE FOR REQUESTING ASSIGNMENT. 1976. 4 p. each. Paper. Free from the National Serials Data Program.

THE IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION ABROAD. 1976. 171 p. Cloth. Information Office, $4.50.

IN PROCESS MATERIALS: A MARC FORMAT. 1976. 29 p. Paper. 85 cents.

INFORMATION FOR READERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Rev. ed. 1975. 14 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

AN INTRODUCTION TO LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS. 1975. 72 p. Cloth. Cataloging Distribution Service, $4.

LC CLASSIFICATION–ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $30 a year. Lists 178-81.

LC PERIOD SUBDIVISIONS UNDER NAMES OF PLACES. 2d ed. 1975. 111 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $2.

LC SCIENCE TRACER BULLET. Paper. Free from the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. TB 75-3 through 75-16; TB 76-1 through 76-3.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. 52 issues.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MAIN READING ROOM REFERENCE COLLECTION SUBJECT CATALOG. 1975. 638 p. Cloth. $13.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS NAME HEADINGS WITH REFERENCES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $62.50 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SUBJECT HEADINGS. 8th ed. 1975. 2 v. Cloth. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35.

LIBROS PARLANTES: TALKING BOOKS. 2d ed. 1975. 29 p. Paper. Print with recorded flexible disc. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

MAPS: A MARC FORMAT. Addendum 3. 1975. 1 p. Paper. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

MARC SERIALS EDITING GUIDE, CONSER EDITION. 1975. 295 p. Looseleaf. Free from the Serial Record Division.

MONOGRAPHIC SERIES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $120 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $21.90 a year domestic, $27.40 foreign. 12 issues and index.

MUSIC, BOOKS ON MUSIC, AND SOUND RECORDINGS. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $45 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. 1 semiannual issue and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF MICROFORM MASTERS, 1974. 1976. 977 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $40.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. In addition to all issues of the *National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection,* and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* catalogs. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1,100 a year. 9 monthly issues, 3 quarterly issues, and annual cumulation.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1973-74, AND INDEX, 1970-74. 1975. 286, 599 p. Cloth. Cataloging Distribution Service, $50.

NEW BRAILLE MUSICIAN. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues in braille, 2 semiannual cumulations of original articles in print.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials,* 3d ed. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $170 a year. 8 monthly issues, 4 quarterly issues, and cumulation.

NEW SERIAL TITLES–CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35 a year. 12 issues.

NRC SWITCHBOARD. Formerly *Selected Information Resources.* Paper. Free from the National Referral Center, Science and Technology Division. SL 75-1 and SL 76-1.

OUR MUSICAL PAST: A CONCERT FOR BRASS BAND, VOICE, AND PIANO. 1976. OMP 101-102. With 11-page pamphlet. 4 sides. Recorded Sound Section, Music Division, $10.

PICTORIAL RESOURCES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C., AREA. 1976. 297 p. Cloth. Information Office, $5.75.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS. 1975. 40 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Published as a supplement to the *Annual Report of the Librarian of Congress.* Paper. Single copy prices vary. $6.45 a year, $8.10 foreign. 4 issues.

RAILROAD MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES. 1975. 112 p. Paper. $2.05.

REGISTERS OF PAPERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Manuscript Division.

CORDELL HULL. 1975. 21 p. Paper.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. 1975. 47 p. Paper.

SUBJECT CATALOG. (Formerly *Library of Congress Catalog–Books: Subjects.*) Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $850 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

SUBJECT HEADINGS FOR CHILDREN'S LITERATURE. 2d ed. 1975. 9 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $2.

SUPPLEMENT TO LC SUBJECT HEADINGS Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35 a year. 3 quarterly issues and annual cumulation.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 6 bimonthly issues on recorded flexible disc and 6 in print.

WILBUR AND ORVILLE WRIGHT: A CHRONOLOGY COMMEMORATING THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF ORVILLE WRIGHT, AUGUST 19, 1871. 1975. 234 p. Paper. $2.30.

Appendixes for the Transitional Quarter

July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Appendix 1 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Library of Congress Trust Fund Board

Summary of Income and Obligations [1]

	Permanent loan account [2]	Investment accounts	Total
Unobligated funds carried forward from fiscal 1976	$194,224.89	$158,308.20	$352,533.09
Income, July 1-September 30, 1976	74,466.00	10,001.23	84,467.23
Available for obligation, July 1-September 30, 1976	268,690.89	168,309.43	437,000.32
Obligations, July 1-September 30, 1976	11,833.18	14,359.91	26,193.09
Carried forward to fiscal 1977	256,857.71	153,949.52	410,807.23

[1] See appendix 11 for a detailed statement on the trust funds.

[2] For income and obligations from the Gertrude M. Hubbard bequest, see appendix 11.

Appendix 2 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Acquisitions and Acquisitions Work

THE COLLECTIONS OF THE LIBRARY

	Total pieces June 30, 1976	Additions	Withdrawals	Total pieces September 30, 1976
Volumes and pamphlets	17,888,790	124,302	3	18,013,089
Technical reports (hardcopy)	1,246,607	16,570	3,911	1,259,266
Bound newspaper volumes	82,680		3,842	78,838
Newspapers on microfilm (reels)	312,814	13,778		326,592
Manuscripts (pieces)	32,118,079	399,479	627	32,516,931
Maps	3,569,029	4,537	1,632	3,571,934
Micro-opaques	426,052	9,665		435,717
Microfiche	1,291,120	78,331		1,369,451
Microfilm (reels and strips)	802,027	27,220		829,247
Motion pictures (reels)	234,842	4,122		238,964
Music (volumes and pieces)	3,623,974	7,692		3,631,666
Recordings				
Discs	556,997	4,601		561,598
Tapes and wires	78,620	804		79,424
Books for the blind and physically handicapped [1]				
Volumes				
Books in raised characters	37,593	544		38,137
Books in large type	5,216	45		5,261
Recordings (containers)				
Talking books on discs	8,655	538		9,193
Talking books on tape	2,171	175		2,346
Other recorded aids	3,161			3,161
Prints and drawings (pieces)	178,952	187	3	179,136
Photographic negatives, prints, and slides	8,482,875	1,195	27	8,484,043
Posters	45,142	228	3	45,367
Other (broadsides, photocopies, nonpictorial material, photostats, etc.)	926,517	41	10	926,548
Total	71,921,913	694,054	10,058	72,605,909

[1] Excludes books deposited in regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped.

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

	Pieces
By purchase	
Funds appropriated to the Library of Congress	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	271,668
Books for the Law Library	11,282
Books for the general collections	118,295
Copyright Office	954
Congressional Research Service	24,225
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	819
Preservation of motion pictures	64
Public Law 480	8,265
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	
Reprints and books for office use	2,399
Microfilm of deteriorating materials	5,744
NPAC	70,515
Funds transferred from other government agencies	
Federal Research Division	8,446
Other working funds	106
Gift and trust funds	
Fellows of the Library of Congress	81
Gulbenkian Foundation	24
Huntington Fund	1
Pennell Fund	25
Rizzuto Fund	20
Stern Fund	6
Wickes Foundation	2
Wilbur Fund	17
Total	522,958
By virtue of law	
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	84
Copyright	82,150
Public Printer	192,591
Total	274,825
By official donation	
Local agencies	1,957
State agencies & MCSP	28,029
Federal agencies	840,983
Total	870,969

RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976–Continued

	Pieces
By exchange	
Domestic	7,812
International, including foreign governments	112,864
Total	120,676
By gift from individual and unofficial sources	153,131
By purchase	522,958
Total receipts	1,942,559

OUTGOING PIECES, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976 [1]

By exchange	278,485
By transfer	44,340
By donation to institutions	227,927
By pulping	943,611
Total outgoing pieces	1,494,363

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[1] Duplicates, other materials not needed for the Library collections, and depository sets and exchange copies of U.S. government publications are included.

ACQUISITIONS ACTIVITIES, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

	Law Library	Reader Services Department	Research Department
Lists and offers scanned	1,193	3,113	17,905
Items searched	4,976	5,271	26,591
Items recommended for acquisition	1,044	4,518	19,170
Items accessioned		162,138	117,391
Items disposed of	638,231	198,854	53,208

Appendix 3 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Cataloging and Maintenance of Catalogs

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

Descriptive cataloging stage	
Titles cataloged for which cards are printed	55,326
Titles recataloged or revised	2,031
Authority cards established	11,180
Subject cataloging stage	
Titles classified and subject headed	50,762
Titles shelflisted, classified collections	46,822
Volumes shelflisted, classified collections	73,869
Titles recataloged	5,494
Subject headings established	2,722
Class numbers established	1,314
Decimal classification stage	
Titles classified	23,918
Titles completed for printing of catalog cards	37,616

RECORDS IN THE MARC DATA BASE

	Total records June 30, 1976	Additions	Total records September 30, 1976
Books	655,114	41,614	696,728
Films	34,447	1,391	35,838
Maps	40,602	1,808	42,410
Serials	28,890	2,149	31,039
Total	759,053	46,962	806,015

SERIALS PROCESSING

Pieces processed	331,237
Volumes added to classified collections	6,314

GROWTH OF LIBRARY OF CONGRESS GENERAL CATALOGS

	Cards in catalogs June 30, 1976	New cards added	Total cards September 30, 1976
Main Catalog	20,369,815	113,900	20,483,715
Official Catalog	23,451,023	320,829	23,771,852
Catalog of Children's Books	226,635	3,345	229,980
Far Eastern Languages Catalog	768,281	59,756	828,037
Music Catalog	3,037,667	22,453	3,060,120
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	68,849		68,849
Law Library Catalog	1,916,365	33,934	1,950,299
Total	49,838,635	554,217	50,392,852

GROWTH OF THE UNION CATALOG, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

CARDS RECEIVED (Pre-1956 imprints)	
Library of Congress cards	
Printed main entry cards	5,321
Printed added entry cards	2,375
Corrected and revised added entry cards	602
Total	8,298
Cards contributed by other libraries	70,600
Total cards received	78,898
CARDS RECEIVED (Post-1955 imprints)	
Library of Congress cards	
Printed main entry cards	42,997
Corrected and revised reprints for main entry cards	2,804
Printed added entry cards	40,548
Corrected and revised added entry cards	3,125
Printed cross-reference cards	27,049
Total	116,523
Cards contributed by other libraries	934,820
Total cards received	1,051,343
CARDS IN AUXILIARY CATALOGS	
Chinese Union Catalog	483,120
Hebraic Union Catalog	534,184
Japanese Union Catalog	236,240
Korean Union Catalog	62,004
Near East Union Catalog	103,093
Slavic Union Catalog	411,494
South Asian Union Catalog	41,200
Southeast Asian Union Catalog	22,512
National Union Catalog: Pre-1956 imprints, supplement	2,343,350
National Union Catalog: Post-1955 imprints	7,983,684
Total cards in auxiliary catalogs	12,220,881

VOLUMES IN THE CLASSIFIED COLLECTIONS [1]

		Added, July 1-September 30, 1976		Total volumes September 30, 1976 [2]
		Titles	Volumes	
A	General works	408	935	327,397
B-BJ	Philosophy	1,406	1,535	169,789
BL-BX	Religion	981	1,347	406,513
C	History, auxiliary sciences	430	620	153,654
D	History (except American)	3,580	4,770	734,063
E	American history	429	768	191,485
F	American history	867	1,287	281,139
G	Geography-anthropology	1,439	1,725	234,841
H	Social sciences	8,073	12,098	1,765,588
J	Political science	1,914	2,936	626,077
K	Law	1,332	13,408	232,347
L	Education	1,399	1,891	365,707
M	Music	1,495	2,052	484,696
N	Fine arts	1,711	2,054	260,859
P	Language and literature	11,307	12,183	1,526,438
Q	Science	2,803	3,610	693,194
R	Medicine	1,371	1,527	284,750
S	Agriculture	988	1,528	295,377
T	Technology	3,095	4,495	828,036
U	Military science	261	380	131,961
V	Naval science	143	289	74,276
Z	Bibliography	1,361	2,307	418,828
	Incunabula	29	124	2,450
	Total	46,822	73,869	10,489,465

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[1] Totals do not include, among others, part of the Law collection and materials given preliminary cataloging and a broad classification.

[2] Reflects discards of multiple copies of once-popular works, superseded titles, and unwanted serial runs, as well as inclusion of bound serial volumes added to the classified collections and not previously recorded.

Appendix 4 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Cataloging Distribution

TOTAL INCOME FROM SALES OF MARC TAPES, CARDS, AND TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

Sales	
General	$895,088.93
To U.S. government libraries	43,946.56
To foreign libraries	68,813.10
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	1,007,848.59

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL INCOME	
Card sales (gross)	635,672.05
Technical publications	87,263.29
Nearprint publications	4,293.25
National Union Catalog, including *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection*, and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings*	127,772.50
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	5,937.50
Monographic Series	10,220.00
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	5,860.00
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections	5,325.00
Subject Catalog	35,130.00
New Serial Titles	21,800.00
MARC tapes	68,575.00
Total gross sales before credits and adjustments	1,007,848.59

ADJUSTMENTS OF TOTAL SALES	Credit returns	U.S. government discount	
Cards	$10,121.14	$3,045.07	
Publications	2,618.39	392.05	
Subscriptions			
National Union Catalog, etc.	2,425.00	234.54	
Library of Congress Name Headings with References	787.50	30.68	
Monographic Series	100.00	83.64	
Chinese Cooperative Catalog	320.00		
National Union Catalog of Manuscript Collections		34.55	
Subject Catalog	1,650.00		
New Serial Titles	510.00	145.45	
MARC tapes	970.00	1.82	
Total	19,502.03	3,967.80	23,469.83
Total net sales			984,378.76

CARDS DISTRIBUTED, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

Cards sold	8,238,642
Other cards distributed	
Library of Congress catalogs	4,963,314
Cataloging Distribution Service catalogs	774,862
Depository libraries	3,472,315
Other accounts	61,720
Total	9,272,211
Total cards distributed	17,510,853

CARD SALES

	Cards sold	Gross revenue	Net revenue
1967	74,503,175	$4,934,906.25	$4,852,670.71
1968	78,767,377	5,168,440.64	5,091,944.04
1969	63,404,123	4,172,402.93	4,101,695.31
1970	64,551,799	4,733,291.73	4,606,472.22
1971	74,474,002	4,470,172.86	4,334,833.07
1972	72,002,908	3,653,582.81	3,596,965.03
1973	73,599,751	3,875,134.48	3,813,375.15
1974	58,379,911	3,068,073.58	3,011,182.41
1975	44,860,670	2,741,596.05	2,700,969.62
1976	39,821,876	2,618,271.74	2,561,223.69
July 1-September 30, 1976	8,238,642	635,672.05	622,505.84

PRINTING OF CATALOG CARDS, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

New titles printed	
Regular series	42,744
Cross-references	19,384
Film series	2,461
Map series (Non-GPO printing)	5,919
Sound recording series	880
Far Eastern languages series	6,490
Talking-book series	0
Manuscript series	600
Total	78,478
Titles reprinted by GPO letterpress	3,819
Titles reprinted by GPO offset	69,838
Titles reprinted by MARC offset (Non-GPO printing)	70,556
Titles reprinted by Copyflo (Non-GPO printing)	189,470

Appendix 5 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Photoduplication

	Total
Photostat exposures	8,149
Electrostatic prints	
Catalog cards	1,584,993
Other material	163,529
Negative microfilm exposures	
Catalog cards	234,658
Other material	[1] 3,152,153
Positive microfilm (in feet)	1,208,565
Enlargement prints from microfilm	2,657
Photographic negatives (copy, line, and view)	3,078
Photographic contact prints	6,195
Photographic projection prints	3,102
Slides and transparencies (including color)	939
Black line and blueprints	322
Diazo (microfiche)	50,946

[1] Includes 119,643 exposures made in New Delhi, India.

Appendix 6 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Reader Services[1]

	Bibliographies prepared	
	Number	Number of entries[3]
Reader Services Department		
Division for the Blind & Physically Handicapped[2]		
General Reference and Bibliography Division	3	170
Loan Division		
Science & Technology Division		2,110
Serial Division		
Stack and Reader Division		
Total	3	2,280
Research Department		
Geography and Map Division	2	4,339
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division		312
Manuscript Division		
Music Division	1	508
Orientalia Division		2,000
Prints and Photographs Division	2	67
Rare Book and Special Collections Division		
Slavic and Central European Division	6	3,321
Total	11	10,547
Law Library	47	508
Law Library in the Capitol		
Processing Department		
Grand total	61	13,335

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[1] Not included here are statistics for the Congressional Research Service, which answered 63,052 inquiries for members and committees of Congress during the period July 1-September 30, 1976.

[2] See appendix 7 for additional DBPH statistics.

Circulation of volumes and other units		Direct reference services			
For use within the Library	Outside loans [4]	In person	By correspondence	By telephone	Total
		135	2,023	539	2,697
		35,210	7,668	14,895	57,773
	56,255	1,879	16,133	25,914	43,926
9,488	*10*	5,658	3,276	2,108	11,042
91,292	*4,698*	15,002	414	5,336	20,752
281,609	*551*	16,231	2,649	4,428	23,308
382,389	56,255	74,115	32,163	53,220	159,498
15,401	*416*	1,948	877	1,208	4,033
979	*2,227*	2,471	1,197	4,847	8,515
19,160	*857*	3,355	916	2,811	7,082
14,414	*393*	5,773	1,742	9,519	17,034
17,911	*1,442*	5,800	323	6,330	12,453
24,161	*72*	9,033	1,314	5,160	15,507
7,533		1,811	311	2,195	4,317
11,681	*208*	3,466	517	4,359	8,342
111,240	*5,615*	33,657	7,197	36,429	77,283
69,911	*946*	27,229	1,133	12,070	40,432
1,646		985		602	1,587
		1,298	16,974	18,425	36,697
565,186	56,255	137,284	57,467	120,746	315,497

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[3] Includes entries for continuing bibliographies.

[4] All loans except those made by the Law Library in the Capitol are made by the Loan Division; figures for other divisions (shown in italics) represent materials selected for loan.

Appendix 7 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Services to the Blind and Physically Handicapped

NATIONAL PROGRAM

Purchase of sound reproducers	21,100
Acquisitions	
Books	
Recorded titles, including music	310
(containers) [1]	252,930
Press-braille titles, including music	91
(volumes) [1]	14,870
Handcopied-braille titles	113
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	58
Cassette titles produced at DBPH	48
Commercial recordings (containers)	383
Thermoform braille volumes	1,584
Large print (music)	9
Magazines	
Recorded titles, including music	32
(containers) [1]	969,856
Press-braille titles, including music	34
(volumes) [1]	173,266
Cassette titles produced by volunteers	4
Cassette titles produced at DBPH	4
Music scores	
Press-braille titles	30
(volumes)	364
Handcopied-braille masters	6
Thermoform braille volumes	247
Large-type masters produced by volunteers	9
Large-type volumes produced by volunteers	425
Certification of volunteers	
Literary braille transcribers	151
Braille proofreaders	58
Braille music transcribers	1
Tape narrators	13

NATIONAL PROGRAM–Continued

Circulation	
Regional and subregional libraries	
Recorded disc containers	2,763,300
Recorded cassette containers	381,600
Braille volumes	134,500
Large-type volumes	79,400
DBPH direct service	
Recorded disc containers	2,000
Recorded cassette containers	300
Braille volumes	900
DBPH music	
Recorded disc containers	200
Recorded cassette containers	1,100
Braille volumes	800
Large-type volumes	400
Interlibrary loan	
Multistate centers	
Recorded disc containers	1,300
Recorded cassette containers	300
Braille volumes	50
DBPH	
Recorded disc containers	10,400
Recorded cassette containers	2,000
Braille volumes	1,900
Readers	
Regional and subregional libraries	
Recorded disc	323,110
Recorded cassette	122,030
Braille	17,240
Large-type	37,480
DBPH direct service	
Recorded disc	130
Recorded cassette	100
Braille	180
DBPH music	
Recorded disc	80
Recorded cassette	160
Braille	150
Large-type	130

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[1] Includes materials deposited in network libraries.

Appendix 8 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Preservation and Restoration

IN ORIGINAL FORM	
Books	
Volumes bound or rebound (commercial binding)	61,841
Rare books and related materials bound, rebound, restored, reconditioned, or otherwise treated	1,022
Total volumes	62,863
Nonbook materials	
Manuscripts preserved or restored (individual sheets)	1,215
Maps preserved, restored, or otherwise treated	7,517
Prints and photographs preserved or restored	1,935
Total nonbook items	10,667
IN OTHER FORMS	
Brittle books and serials converted to microfilm (exposures)	981,402
Newspapers and periodicals converted to microfilm (exposures)	
Retrospective materials	440,338
Current materials	489,426
Deteriorating still-picture negatives converted to safety-base negatives	
Nitrate motion pictures replaced by or converted to safety-base film (feet)	1,299,759
Sound recordings	
Deteriorating discs converted to magnetic tape	
Deteriorating tapes converted to magnetic tape	
Deteriorating cylinders, wire recordings, etc., converted to magnetic tape	
Recordings cleaned and packed	13,689

Appendix 9 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Employment

	Paid from appropriations to the Library	Other funds	Total
Office of the Librarian, including Audit, American Revolution Bicentennial, Exhibits, Information, and Publications Offices	146	10	156
Administrative Department	682	175	857
Copyright Office	432		432
Law Library	91		91
Congressional Research Service	805	1	806
Processing Department			
General services	1,028	68	1,096
Distribution of catalog cards	440		440
Special foreign currency program	7		7
Total, Processing Department [1]	1,475	68	1,543
Reader Services Department			
General services	405	155	560
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	151		151
Total, Reader Services Department	556	155	711
Research Department	246	38	284
Total, all departments [1]	4,433	447	4,880

[1] Does not include local personnel hired for overseas programs.

Appendix 10 July 1, 1976 to September 30, 1976

Financial Statistics

SUMMARY

	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Appropriations or receipts
APPROPRIATED FUNDS		
Salaries and expenses, Library of Congress	$1,354,942.64	$15,632,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Copyright Office	87,283.79	1,984,000.00
Salaries and expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	119,011.21	118,000.00
Salaries and expenses, revision of *Constitution Annotated*	36,953.57	9,000.00
Salaries and expenses, Congressional Research Service	282,542.00	4,653,000.00
Salaries and expenses, distribution of catalog cards	32,559.77	3,069,500.00
Books for the general collections	59,538.74	456,000.00
Books for the Law Library	13,037.81	75,000.00
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	449,387.85	3,767,000.00
Collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program	698,449.94	498,000.00
Furniture and furnishings	11,781,596.27	145,300.00
Total annual appropriations	14,915,303.59	30,406,800.00
TRANSFERS FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES		
Consolidated working funds		
No-year	491,829.93	158,719.25
1976	102,549.50	958,142.45
1975-76	83.11	
1976-77	128,051.82	36,480.00
Total transfers from other government agencies	722,514.36	1,153,341.70
GIFT AND TRUST FUNDS [1]	2,376,286.24	1,328,443.31
Total, all funds	18,014,104.19	32,888,585.01

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[1] The principal value of all Library of Congress trust funds is invested as follows:

In the U.S. Treasury	
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	$20,000
Public debt securities	1,411,113
Permanent loan	3,866,388
Total	5,297,501

STATEMENT

Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance not available	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
$16,986,942.64	$16,239,332.02	$747,610.62	
2,071,283.79	1,923,514.59	147,769.20	
237,011.21	131,754.98	105,256.23	
45,953.57	9,097.07		$36,856.50
4,935,542.00	4,838,248.22	97,293.78	
3,102,059.77	3,045,751.47	56,308.30	
515,538.74	393,985.83		121,552.91
88,037.81	73,081.38		14,956.43
4,216,387.85	4,146,235.42	70,152.43	
1.196,449.94	467,752.58		728,697.36
11,926,896.27	219,824.73	6,136.83	11,700,934.71
45,322,103.59	31,488,578.29	1,230,527.39	12,602,997.91
650,549.18	152,090.48		498,458.70
1,060,691.95	1,047,712.09	12,979.86	
83.11	83.11		
164,531.82	28,232.91		136,298.91
1,875,856.06	1,228,118.59	12,979.86	634.757.61
3,704,729.55	1,170,800.35		2,533,929.20
50,902,689.20	33,887,497.23	1,243,507.25	15,771,684.72

Outside the U.S. Treasury (market value September 30, 1976)

Archer M. Huntington Fund	$1,194,000
McKim Fund	967,000
Katie and Walter Louchheim Fund	59,000
Total	2,220,000
Total investments	7,517,501

GIFT AND

Fund and donor	Purpose
Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard [1]	Purchase of prints
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	
Babine, Alexis V., bequest	Purchase of Slavic material
Benjamin, William Evarts	Chair of American history, with surplus available for purchase and maintenance of materials for the historical collections of the Library
Bowker, R. R.	Bibliographical services
Carnegie Corporation of New York	Promotion and encouragement of an interest in and an understanding of fine arts in the United States
Coolidge (Elizabeth Sprague) Foundation, established by donation and bequest of Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge	Furtherance of musical research, composition, performance, and appreciation
Elson (Louis C.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Bertha L. Elson	Provision of one or more annual, free public lectures on music or its literature
	Encouragement of public interest in music or its literature
Evans (Archibald B.) Fund	Purchase of original American 18th-century newspapers
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Friends of Music in the Library of Congress, established by the association	Enrichment of music collection
Guggenheim (Daniel) Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc.	Chair of aeronautics
Hanks, Nymphus C., bequest	Furtherance of work for the blind, particularly the provision of books for the Library of Congress to make available to the blind
Huntington, Archer M.	
Donation	Purchase of Hispanic material
Donation	Consultant in Spanish and Portuguese literature
Bequest	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
Kaplan (Milton) Fund	Purchase of 18th- and 19th-century American prints, drawings, and photographs

TRUST FUNDS

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
$20,000.00	$108.02	$385.46	$493.48		$493.48
6,684.74	2,227.73	15.01	2,242.74	($32.00)	2,274.74
83,083.31	12,617.31	180.66	12,797.97		12,797.97
14,843.15	2,034.91	2.88	2,037.79		2,037.79
93,307.98	12,708.44	127.81	12,836.25	(103.12)	12,939.37
804,444.26	38,721.85	15,503.88	54,225.73	3,293.97	50,931.76
6,000.00	1,018.60	14.88	1,033.48		1,033.48
6,585.03	1,338.74	14.99	1,353.73		1,353.73
25,000.00	188.91	481.53	670.44		670.44
1,000.00	295.73	3.84	299.57		299.57
11,359.09	2,101.37	218.70	2,320.07		2,320.07
90,654.22	61,098.75	770.21	61,868.96		61,868.96
5,227.31	1,963.35	1.02	1,964.37		1,964.37
112,305.74	8,985.41	65.70	9,051.11	1,235.19	7,815.92
49,746.52	4,807.08	41.20	4,848.28		4,848.28
98,525.40	4,103.84	39.71	4,143.55	602.00	3,541.55
2,660.00	156.87	36.46	193.33		193.33

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, U.S. Treasury investment accounts—Continued	
Koussevitzky (Serge) Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the Koussevitzkv Music Foundation, Inc.	Furtherance of the art of music composition
Longworth (Nicholas) Foundation in the Library of Congress, established by the friends of the late Nicholas Longworth	Furtherance of music
Miller, Dayton C., bequest	Benefit of the Dayton C. Miller Collection of Flutes
National Library for the Blind, established by the National Library for the Blind, Inc.	Provision of reading matter for the blind and the employment of blind persons to provide library services for the blind
Pennell, Joseph, bequest	Purchase of materials in the fine arts for the Pennell Collection
Porter (Henry Kirke) Memorial Fund, established by Annie-May Hegeman	Maintenance of a consultantship or other appropriate purpose
Roberts Fund, established under bequest of Margaret A. Roberts	Benefit of the Library of Congress, its collections, and its services
Scala (Norman P.) Memorial Fund, established under bequest of Norman P. Scala	Arrangement, editing, and publication of materials in the Scala bequest
Sonneck Memorial Fund, established by the Beethoven Association	Aid and advancement of musical research
Stern (Alfred Whital) Memorial Fund, established by the family of the late Alfred Whital Stern	Maintenance of and addition to the Alfred Whital Stern Collection of Lincolniana, including the publication of guides and reproductions of parts of the collection
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Poetry and Literature Fund	Development of appreciation and understanding of good literature and poetry in this country, and for the presentation of literature in general
Whittall (Gertrude Clarke) Foundation, established by Gertrude Clarke Whittall	Maintenance of collection of Stradivari instruments and Tourte bows given by Mrs. Whittall, and presentation of programs in which those instruments are used
Wilbur, James B.	
Donation	Reproduction of manuscript sources on American history in European archives
Bequest	Establishment of a chair of geography
Bequest	Preservation of source materials for American history
Total, U.S. Treasury investment accounts	

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
$208,099.41	$1,894.23	$4,011.12	$5,905.35		$5,905.35
10,691.59	3,085.19	43.20	3,128.39		3,128.39
20,548.18	3,042.91	3.99	3,046.90	$3,000.00	46.90
36,015.00	3,267.37	48.13	3,315.50		3,315.50
303,250.46	1,946.73	58.95	2,005.68	163.34	1,842.34
290,500.00	4,792.85	5,598.92	10,391.77	(2,954.35)	13,346.12
62,703.75	27,859.19	286.37	28,145.56	297.00	27,848.56
92,228.85	5,529.51	17.93	5,547.44		5,547.44
12,088.13	4,748.79	29.77	4,778.56		4,778.56
27,548.58	1,297.95	530.93	1,828.88		1,828.88
957,977.79	26,402.40	18,463.31	44,865.71	618.87	44,246.84
1,538,609.44	17,967.12	29,653.93	47,621.05	1,851.39	45,769.66
192,671.36	36,222.07	448.72	36,670.79	9,133.80	27,536.99
81,856.92	14,994.70	153.00	15,147.70		15,147.70
31,285.29	2,630.29	33.50	2,663.79		2,663.79
5,277,501.50	310,050.19	76,900.25	386,950.44	17,106.69	369,844.35

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Trust Fund, bank investment department accounts	
Huntington, Archer M. [2]	Equipment and maintenance of the Hispanic Society Room, and maintenance of a chair of English-language poetry
McKim Fund, established under bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim [3]	Support of the composition and performance of chamber music for violin and piano and of related activities
Swann (Caroline and Erwin) Memorial Fund	Establishment and maintenance of an exhibit of cartoon and caricature originals
Total, bank investment department accounts	
Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Ackerman, Carl W., estate of	Publication of a catalog of the Carl Ackerman Collection
American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Toward preparation of a bibliography of Slavic and East European studies
American Council of Learned Societies	Furtherance of a program for the acquisition of publications from Europe
American Film Institute	Support of the National Film Collection program
American Institute of Architects Foundation, Inc.	Preservation of drawings from the 1792 competition for designs for the Capitol and the President's House
American Library Association	Editing the *National Union Catalog*
	For use by the director of the Processing Department
	Toward expenses of the catalog code revision project
	For use by the MARC Development Office
Ansari, Abdolreza	Acquisition of Iranian books and materials
Cafritz (The Morris and Gwendolyn) Foundation	Symposia and related publications on the American Revolution
Conference Group on German Politics	Toward support for publication of *The Federal Republic of Germany: A Selected Bibliography of English-Language Publications*
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Support of the COMARC project
	Support of the CONSER project
	Preparation costs in connection with the *Register of Additional Locations* project

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
	$33,662.74	$7,566.98	$41,229.72	$7,778.00	$33,451.72
	1,320.16		1,320.16	1,309.00	11.16
	7,500.00		7,500.00		7,500.00
	42,482.90	7,566.98	50,049.88	9,087.00	40,962.88
	515.15		515.15		515.15
	3.58		3.58	(6.58)	10.16
	1,849.88		1,849.88		1,849.88
	710.62	45,000.00	45,710.62	45,314.55	396.07
	3,031.55		3,031.55		3,031.55
	21,188.83	280,000.00	301,188.83	237,679.20	63,509.63
	105.58		105.58		105.58
	7,779.91	10,260.00	18,039.91	4,492.40	13,547.51
	349.50		349.50	348.79	.71
		1,000.00	1,000.00		1,000.00
	1,999.20		1,999.20	859.50	1,139.70
	3,000.00		3,000.00		3,000.00
	2,764.79		2,764.79	5.13	2,759.66
	4,680.36	27,107.00	31,787.36	23,353.51	8,433.85
	.53		.53	.28	.25

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
Documents Expediting Project, various contributors	Distribution of documents to participating libraries
Edwards (J. W.) Publishers, Inc.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of the *National Union Catalog*, 1968-72
Engelhard (Charles W.) Fund	Chair of history or literature in his memory
Federal Library Committee, various donors	Expenses of the committee
	Toward expenses of the Executive Workshop in Library Management and Information Services
Feinberg (Lenore B. and Charles E.) Fund	Purchase of books, manuscripts, and other materials by and about Walt Whitman and other American writers
Fellows of the Library of Congress, various donors	Purchase of rare materials in American history
Finlandia Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of noncurrent materials in the Finnish field
Ford Foundation	Support of a revised and enlarged edition of Edmund C. Burnett's *Letters of Members of the Continental Congress*
Foreign program, various contributors	Support of the program for the purchase of material in foreign countries under Public Law 480 Fiscal year 1962 Fiscal year 1976 Transitional quarter 1976
	Support of the program for cataloging material purchased under Public Law 480 in Egypt Indonesia Israel
	Support of the program for the purchase of material in Bangladesh under Public Law 480
	Support of the program for purchase of material in Indonesia under the terms of the Higher Education Act of 1965 as amended in 1968
	Acquisition of publications from Sri Lanka
Forest Press, Inc.	Toward the cost of a 5-year project to edit the 19th edition of the *Dewey Decimal Classification*
Friends of Music, various donors	Futherance of music

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
	$26,388.43	$25,712.69	$52,101.12	$13,575.00	$38,526.12
	272,708.72		272,708.72	2,406.42	270.302.30
	30,000.00		30,000.00		30,000.00
	12,434.32	1,597.56	14,031.88	8,328.66	5,703.22
	106.99		106.99		106.99
	298.90		298.90		298.90
	36,105.45	2,000.00	38,105.45	11,012.76	27,092.69
	107.55		107.55		107.55
	2,250.10	20,500.00	22,750.10	21,179.36	1,570.74
	.60		.60	(31.25)	31.85
	33,000.00		33,000.00		33,000.00
		24,100.00	24,100.00		24,100.00
	6,575.20		6,575.20	584.89	5,990.31
	1,290.78		1,290.78	1,204.61	86.17
	17,290.48		17,290.48	4,388.47	12,902.01
	20,909.58	1,500.00	22,409.58	1,956.81	20,452.77
	9,159.29	99,008.00	108.167.29	24,679.35	83,487.94
	7,723.34		7,723.34	(3,073.92)	10,797.26
	29,708.04		29,708.04	27,680.62	2,027.42
	51.00		51.00		51.00

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund–Continued	
George Washington University, The	Furtherance of the Library of Congress–George Washington University joint graduate program in American thought and culture
Gish (Lillian) Foundation	Furtherance of the Library's programs
Green (Constance McLaughlin) Fund	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
Gulbenkian Foundation	Acquisition of Armenian books and periodicals published before 1967
Hall (G. K.) & Co.	Editing and preparation costs in connection with the publication of *Africa South of the Sahara: Index to Periodical Literature*
Heineman Foundation	Purchase of Library material of special interest to the Music Division
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Knight, John	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Library materials, various donors	Purchase of materials for the general collections of the Library
Loeffler, Elise Fay, bequest	Purchase of music
Louchheim, Katie S.	Processing her papers in the Manuscript Division
Louchheim (Katie and Walter) Fund	Distribution of tape recordings of concerts to broadcasting stations
Louisiana Colonial Records Project, various contributors	To microfilm Louisiana colonial documents
Luce, Clare Boothe	Furtherance of the work of organizing her personal papers in the Library of Congress
Luce, Henry R.	Furtherance of the work of organizing the Clare Boothe Luce papers in the Library of Congress
Mellon, Paul	Purchase of a collection of Sigmund Freud letters
Moral Re-Armament, Inc.	Toward expenses in connection with the gift of their papers
National Carl Schurz Association, Inc.	Production costs of a bibliography of West German English-language titles in the social sciences
National Serials Data Program, various donors	Toward expenses of the program

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
	$1,209.77		$1,209.77	$974.48	$235.29
	27,086.75		27,086.75	5.00	27,081.75
	394.00		394.00		394.00
	774.69		774.69	(336.55)	1,111.24
	161.72		161.72		161.72
	5,492.50		5,492.50	4,750.00	742.50
	11,455.23		11,455.23	582.73	10,872.50
	355.77		355.77		355.77
	371.00		371.00		371.00
	234.84		234.84		234.84
	429.28		429.28		429.28
	92.65		92.65		92.65
	43.29		43.29		43.29
	4,447.05		4,447.05		4,447.05
	1,884.46		1,884.46		1,884.46
	2.39		2.39		2.39
	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00
	2,760.57		2,760.57		2,760.57
	149.86		149.86		149.86

Fund and donor	Purpose
Library of Congress Gift Fund—Continued	
Naval Historical Foundation	Processing the Naval Historical Foundation collections deposited in the Library of Congress
Newberry Library, The	Purchase of maps
Program for the blind, various donors	Furtherance of the Library's program for the blind
Publications, various donors	Toward expenses of publications
Research Libraries Group, various donors	Acquisition of publications from eastern Africa
Rizzuto, Angelo A., estate of	Arrangement, publication, and preservation of the photographs of New York known as the Anthony Angel Collection
Rosenwald (Lessing J.) Fund	Purchase of books to be added to the Rosenwald Collection
Rowan and Littlefield, Inc.	Publication of the juvenilia catalog
	Preparation costs of the quinquennial edition of the *Library of Congress Catalog, Books: Subjects, 1970-1974*
Sears, Roebuck and Co.	Support of a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American library materials
Singer, Stephanie A.	Futherance of the Library's poetry and literature program (in memory of Lois Moriarty)
Smith College	Support of a microfilming project for the Margaret Sanger papers
Sonneck, Oscar G., bequest	Purchase of an original music manuscript or manuscripts
Surplus Book Disposal Project, various donors	Toward expenses of the project
Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning, various donors	Support of advisory groups of this organization
Theatrum Orbis Terrarum	For use by the Geography and Map Division
Wickes (Frances G.) Foundation, Inc.	Purchase of manuscript material for the Sigmund Freud Collection
Wilkins, Emily Howell, estate of	Purchase of antique stringed musical instruments
Total, Library of Congress Gift Fund	
Revolving fund service fees	
Alverthorpe Fund	

Principal[1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
	$610.98		$610.98		$610.98
	16.61		16.61		16.61
	923.58	$88.00	1,011.58	$11.98	999.60
	1,585.85		1,585.85		1,585.85
		10,000.00	10,000.00	71.22	9,928.78
	12,497.63		12,497.63	3,920.00	8,577.63
	2,472.85		2,472.85		2,472.85
	681.76		681.76	(23.19)	704.95
	76,000.00		76,000.00		76,000.00
	716.25		716.25		716.25
	10.00		10.00		10.00
	7,654.68		7,654.68		7,654.68
	4,156.91		4,156.91		4,156.91
	14,874.91	3,084.21	17,959.12	6,765.34	11,193.78
	39,860.50		39,860.50	35,935.18	3,925.32
	200.00		200.00		200.00
	5,652.67		5,652.67	5,652.67	
	5,000.00		5,000.00		5,000.00
	786,349.25	550,957.46	1,337,306.71	484,247.42	853,059.29
	38,709.57	3,230.30	41,939.87	17,662.57	24,277.30

Fund and donor	Purpose
Revolving fund service fees—Continued	
Cafritz Publication Fund	Publications and related activities in connection with the Bicentennial of the American Revolution
Clapp (Verner W.) Publication Fund	
Council on Library Resources, Inc.	Facilitating the sale of machine-readable cataloging records and information
Engelhard (Jane) Fund	Production of facsimiles and other publications illustrative of the holdings and activities of the Library
Frissell (Toni) Fund	Maintenance of the Toni Frissell Collection of photographs in the Library of Congress
Hispanic Foundation Publication Fund	
Insurance Company of North America	Furtherance of the Library's preservation program
Kraus (Hans P.) Publication Fund	
Photoduplication Service	
Recording Laboratory, Music Division	
Sale of *The Stradivari Memorial*	
Stern (Alfred Whital) Publication Fund	
Traveling Exhibits Fund	
Various donors	Conversion of motion picture film to a safety base
Waters (Edward N.) Fund	Publication of facsimiles of rare and significant items, especially manuscripts, in the Music Division
Total service fees	
Total, all gift and trust funds	

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[1] Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard in the amount of $20,000 accepted by an act of Congress (Public Law 276, 62d Congress, approved August 20, 1912) and deposited with the U.S. Treasury.

[2] Investments held by the Bank of New York valued at approximately $1,194,000; half of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

Principal [1]	Unobligated balance from June 30, 1976	Income or receipts	Total available for obligation	Obligated	Unobligated balance forwarded to 1977
	$18,379.87	$3,737.38	$22,117.25	$7,650.00	$14,467.25
	13,786.57	1,563.12	15,349.69	549.60	14,800.09
	10,479.08		10,479.08		10,479.08
	8,150.00		8,150.00	6,765.23	1,384.77
	1,669.92	70.00	1,739.92	25.50	1,714.42
	5,387.12	210.00	5,597.12		5,597.12
	5,501.00	219.26	5,720.26		5,720.26
	247.50		247.50		247.50
	1,051,377.57	619,045.85	1,670,423.42	582,540.57	1,087,882.85
	57,842.06	56,339.67	114,181.73	42,677.40	71,504.33
	665.16		665.16		665.16
	3,829.75	73.50	3,903.25		3,903.25
	6,565.36	2,170.00	8,735.36	476.11	8,259.25
	14,705.35	4,899.08	19,604.43	2,012.86	17,591.57
		1,075.00	1,075.00		1,075.00
	1,237,295.88	692,633.16	1,929,929.04	660,359.84	1,269,569.20
	2,376,286.24	1,328,443.31	3,704,729.55	1,170,800.35	2,533,929.20

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[3] Bequest of Mrs. W. Duncan McKim, principally in the form of securities, valued at approximately $967,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All the income accrues to the Library of Congress. Income invested in short-term securities is valued at approximately $193,000.

[4] Does not include securities, valued at approximately $59,000, held by the American Security and Trust Company for the Trust Fund Board. All of the income accrues to the Library of Congress.

SUMMARY OF TREASURY INVESTMENTS

Permanent loan principal:	
Balance July 1, 1976	$3,863,728.03
Plus addition September 30, 1976	2,660.00
Permanent loan balance, September 30, 1976	3,866,388.03
Income invested on July 1, 1976, in 5.35% market bills due September 30, 1976 (face value $180,000)	177,565.75
Income on Treasury investments	

AND RELATED INCOME, JULY 1-SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

Interest on permanent loan	Interest on 5.35% market bills due September 30, 1976	Total income
$74,466.00		
	$2,434.25	
74,466.00	2,434.25	76,900.25

Exhibits

NEW MAJOR EXHIBITS

PRESIDENTS ON THE PRESIDENCY. Manuscripts of twenty-four Presidents from Washington to Coolidge, reflecting their attitudes toward the presidency. Includes lithographs and photographs of the Presidents. Opened July 1, 1976.

PHILADELPHIA VIEWS, 1778-1800. The city of Philadelphia as it appeared in the post-revolutionary period, depicted in photocopies of nine etchings as well as sixteen engravings, the originals of which were made by William R. Birch, eminent artist of the period. Opened July 1, 1976.

CONTINUING MAJOR EXHIBITS

WHITE HOUSE NEWS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION 33D ANNUAL EXHIBIT. Closed September 9, 1976.

SHOWCASE EXHIBITS

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. Jefferson's manuscript draft of the Virginia Constitution, the first page of which is considered part of the composition draft of the Declaration; Jefferson's notes on the debates in the Continental Congress in 1776; and the George Washington copy of the first printing of the Declaration on July 4-5, 1776. July 1 to 31, 1976.

SHORTHAND IN AMERICAN HISTORY. Manuscripts in shorthand, including Thomas Lloyd's notes of the debates in the early years of the U.S. House of Representatives, Woodrow Wilson's notes of his "Fourteen Points" speech before the U.S. Congress on January 8, 1918, and notes taken by Andrew Johnson's secretary about the President's efforts in 1867 to dismiss Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. Open August 2, 1976.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS

SIXTH LIBRARY OF CONGRESS EMPLOYEE ART AND CRAFTS SHOW. Cosponsored by the Library's Professional Association and Welfare and Recreation Association. Opened September 13, 1976.

JAMES MADISON. Miniature portraits by Charles Willson Peale of Madison and Kitty Floyd, exchanged during a brief engagement in 1783; copies of correspondence between Jefferson and Madison about the broken engagement; pages from Madison's notes on proceedings in the Constitutional Convention; and his "Advice to My Country," found in his papers after his death. Opened September 17, 1976.

DIVISIONAL EXHIBITS

Geography and Map Division

MAPS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, 1776. Closed July 31, 1976.

PHILLIPS' *MAPS OF AMERICA*, 1901. Closed July 31, 1976.

GLOBES IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. A selection of rare and distinctive globes and globe gores dating from the sixteenth century. Opened August 2, 1976.

MAPS OF COLORADO, THE CENTENNIAL STATE. To commemorate the admittance of Colorado to the Union on August 1, 1876, forty-eight maps were selected depicting early exploration, settlement, mining activities, topography, land use, recreation, and urban development. Opened August 2, 1976.

Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN THE SPANISH BORDERLANDS. Closed September 30, 1976.

Law Library

AMERICANA: TRIALS, 1764-1800. Closed August 31, 1976.

THE LAW IN PORTUGUESE AFRICA: COLONIZATION AND DECOLONIZATION. Legal documents and treaties highlighting Portuguese legislative trends in the former overseas territories of Angola, Guinea-Bissau, and Mozambique over the last 500 years. Opened September 1, 1976.

Manuscript Division

TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH. Manuscripts relating to the discovery of the polar regions, including journal accounts, letters, and the log of Nathaniel B. Palmer's sloop *Hero* (1820). July 1 to September 30, 1976.

Orientalia Division

BANGLADESH: EMERGENCE OF A NEW NATION. A selection of photographs, maps, illustrated monographs, and other items which reflect the culture, people, and constitution of Bangladesh. Opened September 1, 1976.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

MARKING TIME. Closed September 20, 1976.

THOMAS JEFFERSON AND HIS LIBRARY. Thirty books from Jefferson's library and other rare book collections in the Library of Congress. The selections include the first edition of *Jefferson's Notes on the State of Virginia* and a copy of *The Federalist* in which Jefferson noted the papers' authors. Opened September 21, 1976.

Serial Division

TORY ATTITUDES TOWARD THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Closed August 31, 1976.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS AND ELECTIONS: PRESS COVERAGE. Articles on the Lincoln-Douglas debates and the Nixon-Kennedy contest, and a copy of the 1948 *Chicago Tribune* announcing Truman's defeat by Dewey. Opened September 1, 1976.

Slavic and Central European Division

CZECHS AND SLOVAKS IN THE UNITED STATES. Closed August 31, 1976.

KOSCIUSZKO AND PULASKI IN AMERICA. Letters, documents, and descriptive material pertaining to the participation of two Polish patriots in the American Revolution. Opened July 5, 1976.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS OUTSIDE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

An exhibit was presented by the Library of Congress in connection with the following professional meeting:

Society of American Archivists, Washington, D.C. Opened September 28, 1976.

TRAVELING EXHIBITS

Prepared and circulated by the Library of Congress:

AN AMERICAN ALBUM. Shown in Pine Bluff, Ark., and Wichita Falls, Tex.

AN AMERICAN SAMPLER. Shown in Grants Pass, Oreg.

24TH NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTS. Shown in Clearwater, Fla., and Charleston, S.C.

PAPERMAKING: ART AND CRAFT. Shown in Pasadena, Tex.

WOMEN LOOK AT WOMEN. Shown in Topeka, Kans., and Charleston, S.C.

Prepared by others, incorporating materials lent by the Library of Congress:

THE AGE OF FRANKLIN AND JEFFERSON. Circulated by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and shown in Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN MASTER DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLORS. Circulated by the American Federation of Arts and shown in Minneapolis, Minn.

THE AMERICAN PERSONALITY. Circulated by the University of California at Los Angeles and shown in Fort Worth, Tex.

AMERICAN PRESIDENCY IN POLITICAL CARTOONS. Circulated by the University of California at Berkeley and shown in Indianapolis, Ind.

AMERICAN PRINTS FROM WOOD. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution Museum of History and Technology and shown in Madison, Wis.

ART NOUVEAU. Circulated by Rice University and shown in Chicago, Ill.

BIRD'S EYE VIEWS OF WESTERN CITIES. Circulated by the Amon Carter Museum of Art and shown in Fort Worth, Tex.

IMAGES OF AN ERA: THE AMERICAN POSTER, 1945-1975. Circulated by the Smithsonian Institution National Collection of Fine Arts and shown in London, England.

WOMEN IN PHOTOGRAPHY. Circulated by the San Francisco Museum of Art and shown in San Diego, Calif., and West Palm Beach, Fla.

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Library of Congress Publications[1]

ACCESSIONS LISTS. Subscriptions available to libraries from the Field Director, Library of Congress Office, at the addresses indicated.

BRAZIL. American Consulate General, APO New York 09676. 2 issues.

EASTERN AFRICA. P.O. Box 30598, Nairobi, Kenya. 1 issue.

INDIA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 3 issues, including author and subject index.

MIDDLE EAST. American Embassy, Cairo, Egypt. 6 issues.

NEPAL. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 1 issue, including cumulative author and subject indexes.

PAKISTAN. American Consulate General, Karachi, Pakistan. 3 issues, including cumulative list of serials and author and subject indexes.

SOUTHEAST ASIA. American Embassy, APO San Francisco 96356. 3 issues.

SRI LANKA. American Embassy, New Delhi, India. 1 issue, including cumulative author and subject indexes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975. 1976. 19 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DESIGN PROTECTION. 1976. 258 p. Paper. Free from the Copyright Office.

BOOKS: A MARC FORMAT. 5th ed. Addendum 12. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service.

BRAILLE BOOK REVIEW. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 1 issue.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Free from the Central Services Division. 3 issues.

CATALOGING SERVICE. Bulletin. Free from the Cataloging Distribution Service. No. 118.

CHINESE COOPERATIVE CATALOG. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $350 a year. 1 monthly issue.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC GENERAL BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS. Paper. Single copy prices vary. $110 a session, $137.50 foreign.
94th Congress, 2d session. 2 supplements.

FILMS AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR PROJECTION. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $40 a year. Free to subscribers to the *National Union Catalog*. 1 quarterly issue.

A GUIDE TO THE STUDY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Supplement, 1956-1965. 1976. 526 p. Cloth. $12.

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[1] This is a list of titles issued during the transitional quarter. For a more complete list see *Library of Congress Publications in Print*, March 1976. Unless otherwise indicated, priced publications are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. CDS orders should be addressed to the Cataloging Distribution Service, Library of Congress, Building 159, Navy Yard Annex, Washington, D.C. 20541, and DBPH orders to the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Library of Congress, 1291 Taylor Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20542. Other requests should be addressed to the division or office listed, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

Payment must accompany all orders for priced publications. For foreign mailing of publications available from the Superintendent of Documents, one-fourth of the publication price should be added unless otherwise stated. Information Office and Cataloging Distribution Service prices include the cost of foreign and domestic mailing.

LADINO BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. 1963, reprinted 1976. 48 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

LC CLASSIFICATION–ADDITIONS AND CHANGES. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $30 a year. List 182.

LC SCIENCE TRACER BULLET. Paper. Free from the Reference Section, Science and Technology Division. TB 76-4.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INFORMATION BULLETIN. Free to publicly supported libraries from the Information Office. 13 issues.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PUBLICATIONS IN PRINT. March 1976. 54 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

MAPS: A MARC FORMAT. 2d ed. 1976. 76 p. Paper. $1.40.

MARC: ITS HISTORY AND IMPLICATIONS. 1975 [1976]. 49 p. Paper. Free from the Central Services Division.

MONTHLY CHECKLIST OF STATE PUBLICATIONS. Paper. $21.90 a year domestic, $27.40 foreign. 2 issues.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG. A cumulative author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Compiled by the Library of Congress with the cooperation of the Resources and Technical Services Division, American Library Association. In addition to all issues of the *National Union Catalog,* subscribers receive at no extra charge the separately issued *Register of Additional Locations, Films and Other Materials for Projection,* and *Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings* catalogs. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1,100 a year. 2 monthly issues and 1 quarterly cumulation.

NATIONAL UNION CATALOG OF MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS, 1975, AND INDEX, 1975. 1976. 247, 137 p. Cloth. Cataloging Distribution Service, $50.

NEW SERIAL TITLES. A union list of serials commencing publication after December 31, 1949. Supplement to the *Union List of Serials,* 3d ed. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $170 a year. 1 monthly and 1 quarterly issue.

NEW SERIAL TITLES–CLASSED SUBJECT ARRANGEMENT. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $35 a year. 2 issues.

NEWSPAPERS IN MICROFORM, 1975. 1976. 215 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $15.25.

NON-GPO IMPRINTS RECEIVED IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS IN 1975: A SELECTIVE CHECKLIST. 1976. 23 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $1.25.

NRC SWITCHBOARD. Paper. Free from the National Referral Center, Science and Technology Division. SL 73-5 (revised) and SL 76-2.

SUBJECT HEADINGS: A PRACTICAL GUIDE. 1951, reprinted 1976. 139 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $5.

SYMBOLS OF AMERICAN LIBRARIES. 11th ed. 1976. 242 p. Paper. Cataloging Distribution Service, $3.

TALKING BOOK TOPICS. Free from the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. 1 bimonthly issue.

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